

Your Eyes A Precious Pair Guard Them Well With Care From Wear.

A perfect eye will focus upon the retina all rays of light coming from a distance of 20 feet or over.

Very few eyes, however, are so perfect as to do so, and in many eyes seemingly perfect, correct focus is obtained by extra muscular effort.

This will in time cause much discomfort. You may be in this condition. A proper test will reveal it. Have your eyes tested at once.

OUR OPTICIAN TESTS EYES FREE. LATEST METHODS USED. SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

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FLOUR

HIGHEST AWARDS AT HOME AND ABROAD WINNIPEG EXHIBITION AND PARIS EXHIBITION

The Flour Manufactured by the HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY

Has received the Grand Prize at the Paris Exposition and the Highest Awards at the Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition.

All the Flour made by the Company is from Specially Selected Wheat.



The Power of Cash! Cash!

We are demonstrating every week the advantage of paying cash for your groceries. We have pegged away at prices until we have brought them down to something remarkably low. Just see how far a dollar goes in our store. Our patrons for this week will receive the benefit of special bargains in FLOUR.

Snow Flake, per sack \$1.00 Three Star, per sack \$1.05 Hungarian, per sack \$1.30 Whole Wheat (10-lb. sack) .25

DIXIE H. ROSS & CO. CASH, GROCERS

WALL PAPER SALE!

Balance of last year's papers are being sold at TWENTY PER CENT. DISCOUNT, OR FORTY TRADING STAMPS on the Dollar. This is an opportunity to buy good papers at exceptionally low prices, for we MUST clear out all old stock to make room for new goods, of which we have an immense stock, all at low prices.

J. W. MELLOR, 76 and 78 FORT STREET, Above Douglas Street.

SHIRTS, CLOTHING OVERALLS, Etc.

MANUFACTURED BY J. PIERCY & CO., WHOLESALE DRY GOODS. - VICTORIA, B.C. ENCOURAGE HOME INDUSTRY AND GET BETTER VALUE.

T. EARLE

Wholesale Grocer

Dealer in Fine Teas; Manufacturer of Pure Coffee and Spices. Wholesale Agent and Distributor in B. C. for Lipton's Ceylon Teas.

Early Rose

Seed potatoes, from carefully selected stock, also a good Burbank. THE SYLVESTER FEED CO., LD. City Market.

CARPETS CLEANED.

By our process we remove all dust and spots, restore the color and save the carpets the wear and tear of heating. We take carpets up and clean and relay them at reasonable rates.

SANITARY FEATHER WORKS, 119 Fort St., cor. Blanchard. Phone 302.

Anheuser-Busch Brewing Ass'n Lager Beer

Made From Pure Malt. The Highest Priced Beer in The United States.

R. P. RITHET & CO., Ltd., Agts.

London & Lancashire Fire Insurance Co

OF LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND.

Reserve Funds, \$5,258,350.00.

Prompt Payments. - - - Liberal Settlements. Transacts Fire Business Only

ROBERT WARD & CO., LIMITED.

GENERAL AGENTS FOR BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Hickman Tye Hardware Co.

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IRON, STEEL, HARDWARE, PIPE FITTINGS.

Cutlery, Garden Tools, Lawn Mowers and Garden Hose

MINING AND MILLING SUPPLIES A SPECIALTY

32 and 34 Yates Street, Victoria, B. C. Telephone 59 P. O. Drawer 613

The Inaugural Ball

At the inaugural ball given by President McKinley on the 4th

G. H. Mumm's Extra Dry

was the only champagne used, thus proving that no ball or public function is complete without the G. H. Mumm's.

Pither & Leiser, Agts. for B. C.

Save Money

BY INSURING IN THE Ottawa Fire Ins. Co.

AT Equitable Rates.

The only Independent Co. in Victoria. E. C. B. BAGSHAW, General Agent.

FOR SALE—Several cottages and small houses cheap.

OFFICE, 15 TROUNCE AVENUE

VICTORIA TRANSFER COMPANY, LIMITED. Incorporated by Special Act of Parliament, 1883.

Livery & Hack Stables

19, 21, 23 Broughton St., foot of Broad Hacks, Baggage Waggon, Trucks and Busses Supplied at any hour of the day or night. TELEPHONE CALL 120.

Trout Fishing

The season opens on Saturday. We have everything in fishing tackle. Inspect our stock at

FOX'S, 78 Govt St

Mining Shares

Now is the Time to Buy

CARIBOO MCKINNEY, RAMBLER CARIBOO, IRON MASK, ALL CARIBOO HYDRAULIC, NORTH STAR, SULLIVAN. For quotations on all B. C. Mining Stocks call at our office.

A. W. MORE & CO. Ltd, 86 Government St., next Bank of Montreal.

UNEQUALLED FOR BREAKFAST

TRADE MARK B&K REGISTERED

ROLLED OATS The Brackman-Ker Milling Co., Ltd

Andrew Usher & Co.'s Celebrated Scotch Whiskies.

Olympia Beer The Best Imported Lager

Victoria Agent: W. A. WARD, BANK OF MONTREAL BUILDING.

Japanese Will Fight

Secretary of Japanese Legation in London Uses Plain Words About Russia.

If His Government See War Inevitable They Will Act Promptly.

How the Ministers in Peking Expect to Collect Indemnity From China.

London, March 25.—The Chinese minister, Sir Chih Chen Lo Feng Lub, called at the foreign office this afternoon and urged the British government to bring pressure to bear in order to prevent Russia from securing the necessary signatures of the Manchurian agreement. The government is still in the dark to-night as to whether the agreement will be signed or allowed to lapse when the time expires March 26. The officials of the Japanese legation are inclined to believe that Russia will succeed in getting the necessary signatures. The situation is still more complicated, owing to the fact, ascertained by a representative of the Associated Press, that there are two secret treaties, one of which is to be signed at St. Petersburg, dealing with Russia's military control of Manchuria, and another to be signed at Peking, dealing with her civil powers. The Chinese appeals for support have failed to produce any direct remonstrances from Great Britain, or apparently from any other power, to St. Petersburg, for Russia persistently adheres to her contention that the secret agreements concerned no one except herself and China. On this ground Great Britain's refusal to copy the agreement was abruptly declined. It is explained at the foreign office here that it would be a dangerous and useless breach of diplomatic procedure to endeavor to enter upon expostulations with Russia, which would only be based upon information supplied by the Chinese. In other words, the copies of secret treaties and alleged modifications of them recently given to the powers by the Chinese, are worthless documents, and will remain such until Russia herself chooses to communicate the text of actual treaties and modifications. In the absence of the Japanese minister in London, Baron Hayashi, Mr. Matsui, first secretary of the Japanese legation, interviewed this afternoon by a representative of the Associated Press, made some comprehensive statements. He said: "Russia's insistence, China's helplessness, and the probable victory of Russian diplomacy to-morrow will bring us to the brink of a dangerous situation in which none of the powers is so deeply interested as Japan. Even if the secret treaties have been modified as is alleged, the changes are so trifling as to make the documents thoroughly objectionable to Japan. "Assuming that China signs the treaties, I suppose Great Britain, Germany and the United States will protest to Russia. But that is about as far as they will go, and about as much as they will get. With Japan it is a matter of fighting. "The question is whether we are to fight Russia now or fight her later on. She has no right to Manchuria, and if she secures Manchuria, she will be on the way to securing Korea. "Our government, I believe, are considering the crisis. Their eyes are opened, and they will not be driven to precipitate action by the jingoists of Japan, who are openly clamoring for immediate war. Yet, if they see that war is unavoidable, they will not hesitate to strike. "Japan has no reason to be afraid as to the result. Many reasons occur to the average Japanese, and is in favor of forcing the present moment. "A struggle which must come eventually. The chief reason against so doing is the fact that Japan is just beginning a new industrial era, which would be temporarily killed should we encounter a war to prevent Russian encroachments. "If we follow the lead of other powers and do not threaten hostilities, we realize that we must sit down tamely and see any other nation step in to make arrangements similar to those which China seems on the verge of signing with Russia. This would mean the partition of the Chinese empire and the end of the 'open door.' If we opposed it, we naturally think we would have the moral support of the United States, Great Britain and Germany. "CHINA'S INCOME. Peking, March 25.—The special committee of ministers appointed to consider China's ability to meet the indemnity claims is already well forward with the work of investigating the resources of the empire. Sir Robert Hart, director-general of the imperial maritime customs, has been examined, as also have the managers of representative Chinese banks, many pawnbrokers and Chinese financiers. The consular reports for a number of years back have been closely read. It now appears that from different sources the annual revenue aggregates about \$85,000,000, derived from the land tax, the grain tax, the liquor, the customs, the opium tax, and miscellaneous imports. The largest two items are the land tax, which brings in \$14,000,000, and the foreign customs, which yields \$12,000,000. In the opinion of all the foreigners who have participated in the examination, the land tax could be doubled and even tripled without much hardship, and the salt tax could be raised from \$8,000,000 to \$20,000,000. It is believed that the total increase could be made to amount to \$150,000,000. If, then, the imperial customs could be reduced to \$45,000,000, there would be left available for the liquidation of the interest on loans and the indemnity fund the sum of \$105,000,000. Making all allowances, it would be possible to pay the indemnity within 20 years.

REBELS ACTIVE.

But Panama Merchants Are Tired of Paying War Taxes.

Kingston, Jamaica, March 25.—The British mail steamer Mara, Capt. Stranger, from Colon, brings reports of renewed activity on the part of the rebels in the vicinity of Panama. The hands of the government are full in their efforts to keep the rebels out of the cities. Excessive war taxes are being levied, and last week a party of business men protested against the high rates. They were thereupon arrested and charged with being rebel sympathizers. Two of the prisoners managed to leave the country, but the others were kept in prison until they had paid the heavy fines imposed upon them. Passengers by the Mara say the revolution shows no signs of ending in the near future. Business is carried on in Colon and Panama with the greatest difficulties and the enormous prices of food stuffs is causing general suffering. The Liberals are expecting reinforcements from the Costa Rican sympathizers.

WANTS A SETTLEMENT.

United States Sending Cruiser to Collect a Bill.

Gibraltar, March 25.—The armored cruiser New York is ready to sail to-morrow for Mazagan, on the coast of Morocco, where she will remain until the United States Consul General Cummers has secured an adjudgment on the claims of the United States government at the Moroccan capital.

Delarey Is Badly Defeated

Two Fifteen Pounders, One Pom Pom and Six Maxims Taken.

Besides Ammunition, Convoy, Rifles and Many Prisoners—Our Loss Slight.

London, March 25.—The war office has received the following despatch from Lord Kitchener:

"Pretoria, March 25.—Babington's force, including Skelton's column, attacked Delarey, fifteen hundred strong, southwest of Ventersdorp, and having defeated him, followed him up rapidly, with the result that the Boer rear guard was driven in and their convoy, including the guns, were captured at Vanbank. "With great gallantry and dash, they captured two fifteen pounder guns, one pom-pom, six Maxims, 320 rounds of big ammunition, 160 rifles, 53 wagons and 21 carts, besides taking 140 prisoners. "Our forces were slightly wounded. Many Boers were killed or wounded. "In the House of Commons to-day Mr. Chamberlain, in reply to a question as to the reported intention of the government to settle a number of soldiers in South Africa, replied that the government had no intention of expropriating the owners of lands or of taking lands in any other way than it could be taken in England. "Mr. Balfour, reinforcing the Colonial Secretary's statement, said the government did not contemplate any such suicidal folly as confiscating the lands of the Boers. "Sir Robert Peel to-day laid on the table of the House of Commons a petition from Sirrman and Sauer, respectively, the former treasurer of Cape Colony, and former commissioner of public works of Cape Colony, asking for permission to address the house with respect to the peace settlement in South Africa, and against the establishment of a crown colony form of government. The petitioners have dropped the idea of protesting against annexation.

ON THE WAY.

Winnipeg, March 25.—(Special) —A party of Strathcona's Horse arrived in the city to-day. At the head was Lieut. Jack Leckie, of Greenwood, B.C., the others being Corp. Murray, of Vernon; Ptes. S. H. Winkle, W. D. Fraser, H. O. Fraser, G. Elliott and A. A. Vernon, of Victoria.

Mr. Chamberlain, when asked if it was possible to change the offer of peace terms to the Boers, said the negotiations were closed, and there was no intention of reopening them. The official casualty list issued last evening indicates a renewal of active operations since the failure of the negotiations between Lord Kitchener and Gen. Botha. At Hartbeestfontein, March 22 and 23, two officers were killed and three wounded and four men killed and twenty wounded. There also seems to have been heavy fighting at a place near Grededact, on March 18, and near Ventersburg on March 16. Delarey's force of about twenty-five miles north of Hartbeestfontein. It is possible therefore that the advances as to fighting at these points really refer to the same engagements. The Pretoria correspondent of the Standard says that it is obvious some months must pass before Boer resistance can be crushed. The Amsterdam correspondent of the Daily Express says he understands that Mr. Kruger has advised acting President Schalkburcher to formulate peace terms. It is virtually certain that the government will decline to hear Messrs. Merriam and Sauer at the bar of the House of Commons, on the ground that being ex-ministers, they have no locus standi. March 25.—It is said that the Boers lost heavily attacking the garrison at Lichtenburg last week. Unwounded of 70 burghers are reported to have been shot at one spot among the wire entanglements.

Unable To Accept

Great Britain's Answer to the United States Is Made Public.

States Reasons For Declining Amendments to the Hay-Pauncefote Treaty.

Proposed Changes Disregarded the Empire's Possessions on This Continent.

Washington, March 26.—The communication from the British government declining the reasons why that government declined to accept the senate amendments to the Hay-Pauncefote treaty was made public to-day.

Lord Lansdowne considers separately the three amendments of the senate. He shows that under Article 1 of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty the two parties agreed that neither would occupy or fortify or colonize or assume or exercise any dominion over any part of Central America, nor attain any of the foregoing objects by alliance with any state or people of Central America. There is no similar agreement in the contract. If, therefore, the treaty were wholly abrogated, both powers, except the entire freedom of action in Central America. This change, he thinks, would certainly be of advantage to the United States, and might be of substantial importance.

The other amendments present more formidable difficulties. "The first of them, the so-called Davis amendment, which reserves to the United States the right of taking any measure which it may find necessary to secure by its own forces the defence of the canal, appears to His Majesty's government to involve a distinct departure from the principle which until now found acceptance with both governments, namely, that in time of war, as well as in time of peace, the passage of the canal is to remain free and unimpeded, and is to be so maintained by the power or powers responsible for its control. With this amendment added to the convention, the United States, it is presumed, would be within their rights if, at any moment when it seemed to them their safety required in view of warlike preparations not yet commenced but contemplated, or supposed to be contemplated by another power, they resorted to warlike acts within the canal, acts clearly inconsistent with the neutral character which has always been sought to give it, and which would deny the free use of it, the commerce and navies of the world. He goes on to show that there is no analogy between the tenth article of the Suez canal convention and the Davis amendment, adding: "The banks of the Suez canal are within the dominions of a territorial sovereign who was a party to the convention and whose established interests it was necessary to protect, whereas the Nicaragua canal will be constructed in territory belonging not to the United States but to Central American states, whose sovereign rights other powers cannot claim to dispose of. "Lord Lansdowne states his objections to the amendment, which strikes at Article 3 of the convention under which the high contracting parties engage, immediately upon the convention being signed, to bring it to the notice of other powers, and to invite their adherence, as follows: "If that adherence were given, the neutrality of the canal would be secured by the whole of the adhering powers. Without that adherence it would depend only upon the guarantee of the two contracting powers. "The amendment, he thinks, not only removes all prospects of the wider guarantee, but places Great Britain in a position of marked disadvantage compared with other powers. If His Majesty's government were to agree to such an arrangement, while the United States would have a treaty right to interfere with the canal in time of war or apprehended war, and while other powers could with a clear conscience disregard any of the restrictions imposed by the convention, Great Britain alone, in spite of her enormous possessions on the American continent, and in spite of her Australasian colonies and her interests in the East, would be precluded from resorting to any such action or from taking measures to secure her interests in and near the canal. "Lord Lansdowne instructed the British ambassador to explain to the secretary of state the reasons set forth in the despatch why His Majesty's government feel unable to accept the convention in the shape presented to them by the United States ambassador, and why they prefer, as matters stand at present, to retain unmodified the provisions of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty. "His Majesty's government," he says, "throughout these negotiations have given evidence of their desire to meet the views of the United States. They would in this connection have been ready to consider in a friendly spirit any amendments of the government of the United States, not inconsistent with the principles of both governments, which the government of the United States might propose; and they would certainly regret a failure to come to an amicable understanding in regard to this important subject."

A. W. ROSS DEAD.

He Was a Well Known Resident of British Columbia.

Winnipeg, March 25.—(Special)—Mr. D. A. Ross received a telegram on Saturday evening conveying the sad news of the death of his brother, Arthur Volstead Ross, ex-M.P. for Lisgar, now Selkirk, division. Deceased was a resident of Columbia, B.C., but about two months ago was stricken with paralysis and was taken to Toronto for treatment. A second stroke followed last week, from which he never rallied.



## The Manchurian Agreement

Russia Threatens to Break Off Negotiations If It Is Not Signed.

Sir Robert Hart and Other Experts Will Advise on Indemnity.

Pekin, March 25.—The home ministers are considering the advisability of asking the government to reconsider the decision of armed legation guards, as being liable not only to keep the court from returning to Peking, but also as a continual source of danger in the dealings with the Chinese. They say it would be impossible to keep the guards within the legation quarter, as Prince Ching and Li Hung Chang insist. To agree to this would make it impossible to guarantee order, especially when the Chinese troops shall have returned to Peking. One drunken soldier outside the foreign settlement, they say, might cause another war.

The time when the Russians have given the Chinese to sign the Manchurian agreement expires on Tuesday, and should the agreement not be signed, Russia will break off the negotiations. The agreement annexes Manchuria.

Prince Ching and Li Hung Chang were consulted this morning, but did not decide either to sign the agreement or appeal to the powers.

The attitude of M. de Giers, the Russian minister, at the meeting of foreign representatives is embarrassing and causes considerable annoyance. He either refuses to agree with the other ministers or holds apart entirely.

Berlin, March 25.—A despatch from Peking to the Cologne Gazette, dated Sunday, March 24, says that at the first formal meeting of the committee on indemnity, held in Peking on Sunday, it was decided to invite Sir Robert Hart, director of the Chinese imperial maritime customs, Mgr. Fabier, vicar apostolic at Peking, and other experts, financial and otherwise, to submit proposals as to the best methods for raising the amount of indemnity to be demanded from the Chinese.

Why don't you try Carter's Little Liver Pills? They are a positive cure for all sick headache and all the ills produced by a disordered liver. Only one pill a dose.

### RUSSIAN RIOTS.

Ministers Meet to Discuss the Situation.

St. Petersburg, March 25.—A ministerial council was held yesterday at Sanskoye Selo, the summer residence of the czar, seventeen miles south of St. Petersburg, under the presidency of the czar, to discuss the riots whose continuation to-morrow is anticipated.

The delegates of the students, at a meeting yesterday, withdrew their previous invitation to assemble to-morrow. This step was taken in order to prevent the police from arresting those who have taken an active part in the agitation for the students' liberty and university reforms, and during them into the army.

In spite of this, it is feared that the workmen will assemble, as the strikers are threatening to break out to-night.

Several large forces of troops, accounted for active service, marched through the streets to-day, presumably towards the suburbs, to check the workmen of a certain factory who have been warned against entering the city on Sunday, under the penalty of losing their positions.

In military circles it is reported that the officers of the Cossack Guards regiment have petitioned the authorities not to employ them henceforth in suppressing riots, holding that being pitted against defenceless men and women is beneath their rank and position.

Lieut.-Gen. Prince Viasensky, a member of the imperial council, who protested against the conduct of the police and Cossacks, has resigned, according to reports.

Practically all the higher educational institutions are idle, including the Kharkoff, Odessa, Lazen and Kiev universities.

A student named Bobitsky, who was wounded in the Kharkoff riots, died the following day.

### AT MALTA.

Duke and Duchess of Cornwall Received With Enthusiasm.

Malta, March 25.—The steamer Ophir, bearing the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York on their tour of the world, arrived here this morning. The warships in the harbor were manned and dressed.

In Valletta great crowds filled the terraces and the ramparts commanding miles out by a flotilla of ten torpedo boat destroyers, and a large number of naval salutes of artillery from St. Angelo, the citadel, the forts and warships.

After receiving the officials, the Duke and Duchess landed and drove to Porto Reale and thence to the palace. The balconies along the route were filled with spectators. The entire distance from the landing place to the palace was decorated and lined with troops and blue-jackets.

### AT MALTA.

To the terrible ravages of consumption in Canada, the government is petitioning to establish hospitals for consumptives. As a preventative to consumption there is no treatment to be compared to Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine which promptly and effectually cures every cough and cold. It has by far the largest sale of any remedy for these lung troubles. 25 cents a bottle. Family size 50 cents. All dealers.

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### BRITISH SHIP BUILDERS.

U. S. Tariff on Steel Helps Ship Yards in Old Country.

London, March 25.—Sir Theodore Duxford, speaking to-day at the annual meeting of Wm. Duxford & Sons, of Sunderland, said that as long as the heavy import duties on steel continued in the United States, British shipbuilders would be able to get United States steel at from 20 to 40 shillings less per ton than the price the same steel sold for in the United States. Hence the steel combination selling its surplus production in Great Britain would keep up and keep down the cost of ships built in Great Britain.

### NORTH BRUCE.

Haliday, Conservative Candidate, Is Elected.

Tara, Ont., March 25.—(Special)—Official returns in Wednesday's Dominion by-elections show James Haliday, Conservative, elected by a majority of 11.

### C. P. R. RECEIPTS.

Large Increase Over Same Week Last Year.

Montreal, March 25.—(Special)—C. P. R. receipts for the week ending March 21, were \$759,000; for the same week last year, \$529,000.

## THE NANAIMO ALBERNI ROAD

Ralph Smith Wires That the Prospects For a Subsidy Are Good.

### FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Nanaimo, March 25.—Dr. L. T. Davis has been notified by the Dominion Indian department that his services as medical attendant to the Nanaimo Indians are dispensed with, and Dr. L. E. McKeechie is appointed sole medical attendant for all Indians in the neighborhood.

Ralph Smith, M. P., wires to Dr. McKeechie that he has seen the Minister of Railways, and that the prospects for a Nanaimo-Alberni railway subsidy are good.

A Coast record was made at Ladysmith in landing the steamer Algoma last week. It is second only to that for loading the Titania here some years ago.

The funeral of the late Mrs. Alexander Hogan took place this afternoon, and was attended by many old pioneers from this city and vicinity.

The late R. W. McCarter, postmaster of Errington, was buried here yesterday in the presence of a large number of friends from the district and city.

### TENDERS FOR LOAN.

Treasury Bills Are in Great Demand.

London, March 25.—Tenders for £2,720,000 in Treasury bills were opened at the Bank of England to-day. The applications totalled 5,787,000. The average rate of the allotments was 3½ per cent.

### DEBATE ON ADDRESS.

Division Will Not Take Place Till Thursday.

Ottawa, March 25.—(Special)—The debate on the address continued by Messrs. Scott, Lancaster, Hughes, Richardson and Robinson. No division takes place till Thursday. Hon. Mr. Fisher announced that efforts were being made to induce the British authorities to purchase more horses in Canada for military purposes.

The Donkshobers in the first years they arrived in Canada, cost the country \$52,817, of which \$32,000 was for bonus, at the rate of \$5 a head.

### PENSION FUND.

Dr. Borden Will Introduce Bill to Provide For Permanent Force.

Ottawa, March 25.—(Special)—Dr. Borden, minister of militia, gives notice of a bill to create a pension fund for the permanent force. Col. Prior has been advocating this move for years.

Col. Foster, quartermaster-general, has been recalled to England. It is likely Oiler will be offered his position but it is doubtful whether he will accept.

The South African constabulary leaves here tomorrow for Halifax.

### QUEEN'S MEMORIAL.

An Organ to Be Placed in Massey Hall, Toronto.

Toronto, March 25.—(Special)—As a result of a meeting held in the council chambers of the Board of Trade this afternoon, immediate steps are to be taken towards securing necessary funds for an organ as a memorial to the late Queen, to be placed in Massey Hall. A committee was appointed to make an organization and will be required for carrying out the project.

### NORTHWEST ASSEMBLY.

Summoned for Despatch of Business.

Winnipeg, Man., March 25.—(Special)—A Regina despatch says the Northwest Legislative Assembly convenes for the despatch of business on May 2nd.

### MR. DOLLAR'S OFFER.

Vancouver, B. C., March 25.—(Special)—The council met tonight and did not favorably consider Mr. Dollar's proposition to loan boats on the northern run from here at \$1,000 a month for three months. Mr. Dollar proposed to present his proposition in a modified form on Wednesday.

A by-law to rearrange the wards of the city was given a six months' hold tonight owing to the strong opposition from Fairview in having part of ward one tacked on to it.

## Petitions and Cross Petitions

Council Receives More Addresses From Ratepayers on Fire Department Matters.

The Whole Business License Tax Subject Opened By the Real Estate Men.

At last night's meeting of the council there were two lengthy discussions. One was on the second petition from the real estate dealers who object to paying the license of \$25. The principle of paying half the cost of street improvements, such as opening a street when asked for, was also taken up, and the decision reached was that the matter would be left in the hands of the streets and bridges committee, as far as the opening of Ontario street was concerned.

Council assembled with all the aldermen present, Ald. Cooley being in his place for the first time since being hurt. He still carries his arm in a sling, but is about recovered.

### COMMUNICATIONS.

Mr. A. T. Goward, local manager of the B. C. Electric Ry. Co., wrote, informing the council that they had received three large cars for the Esquimalt run, and asked that the council take it in hand to have any obstacles to their being put on the route removed. Referred to streets and bridges committee.

Messrs. Lee & Fraser complained on behalf of Mrs. Johnson, of a pile of rock on Quadra street, in front of her house. The city engineer was asked to take the matter in hand and have the rock broken up and spread on the street.

The city engineer's report on a number of matters referred to him was referred to the streets and bridges committee.

Letters acknowledging receipt of the resolution of council re the bill for the incorporation of the District Power and Telephone Co., were read from Hon. J. H. Turner, Hon. Richard McBride, R. Hall, M. P., and others. They were filed.

Frank A. McKenzie, of Seattle, submitted a slight description of a Yukon dog, which he intends to publish. He asked for advertising patronage, and his request was referred to the advertising committee.

Peter Hansen wrote, offering to supply gravel at \$1.10 and \$1.20 per yard. Referred to the city engineer.

A number of applications received during the week and handed to the city engineer were reported on by the city clerk, as follows:

To His Worship the Mayor and Board of Aldermen:

Gentlemen, I have the honor to inform you that since the last meeting of the city council the following communications have been received and referred to the City Engineer for report, viz:

J. E. Painter re stagnant water opposite lots 2, 3, and 4, Esquimalt street.

A. W. Currie, calling attention to a nuisance caused by surface water lying in front of premises on Alston street.

W. L. Challenger, desiring permission to plant shade trees on the west side of Linden avenue.

C. R. Nairne, re condition of box drain on Battery street, James Bay.

Robert S. Mitchell et al., requesting certain improvements on Grant street.

The report was filed.

James Wilson, sanitary inspector, reported that as the by-laws now stood, he could not see how the Chinese who lived on the south end of Port and Quadra streets could be allowed. He advised that all the Chinese laundrymen be given notification of the requirements under the by-law. Mr. Bradburn said, in reply to the Mayor, that the consular by-laws would be printed in a fortnight. The matter was referred to the city solicitor and sanitary inspector to deal with.

H. M. Grahame, et al., including a number of real estate men, protested against the annual license of \$25 fixed by the revenue by-law, and petitioned council to take steps to secure at the present session of the legislature the passage of an amendment to the act to reduce the tax to \$10. The matter was referred to the finance committee.

### PAID FIRE DEPARTMENT.

One hundred and forty signatures, beginning with that of Angus McKeechie, were attached to a petition respecting the paid fire department.

His Worship the Mayor and Board of Aldermen:

Gentlemen,—We the undersigned ratepayers of the city of Victoria most respectfully ask for a thorough investigation into the proposition of a fully paid fire department, as submitted by your honorable body.

We think the proposition which reduces the number of men available to do the work at fires to be a dangerous one, and in our opinion it would be a mistake to expect that the same number of men could be obtained with another, which would necessarily entail a larger expenditure with a greatly reduced force—which is at present none too numerous.

Respectfully submitted,

SIGNED BY 140 RATEPAYERS.

Another petition from some 40 of the signatories of the petition presented last week for a paid fire department, was referred in effect, asking that their names be taken off the petition.

Both these petitions were laid on the table for the estimates.

The men engaged by the city handling rock work submitted a request for a restoration of their wages from \$22.50 to the former standard of \$25. Received and laid over for the estimates.

J. L. Rayner, water commissioner, wrote reporting that it was necessary to erect a fence on that water meter. The report was adopted and instructions issued empowering the commissioner to call for the necessary tenders.

Joshua Bull's tender for cordwood at \$1.10 delivered at the pumping station, was the only one received, and it was accepted.

City Engineer Topp and Assessment Commissioner Northcott submitted their report on cost of proposed Government street improvements, showing in detail the properties to be assessed and cost to each. The estimated cost of the work is \$27,164, two-thirds of which, or \$18,110.40, to the owners, and \$9,053.60 charged to the city, payable in 10 years, at \$1,151.90 per yard. The report was adopted.

The finance committee reported against purchasing Mr. Hurst's map. Report adopted.

The finance committee reported on the matter of opening Ontario street, which Mr. C. A. Holland, of the B. C. Land Investment Agency, offered to pay one-half the cost. The committee recommended that council undertake one-quarter the cost of the undertaking. There was a good deal of discussion over this report. The report was referred to the streets and bridges committee.

The following report was submitted by the legislative committee:

That in the opinion of your committee it is desirable that the said Act should be amended in the following particulars:

1. That section 110 be so amended that preference may be given to the city for all special rates work done and other assessments levied on the said section over any claim for privilege or encumbrance of any person except the Crown and without requiring registration to preserve it.

2. That amendment be made enabling the municipality to have the assessment roll prepared and submitted to the council in January of each year and to provide for a municipality being enabled to adopt (if it so desires) the assessment roll of the previous year with such amendments and alterations to it as may be necessary to bring the same up to date correctly.

3. That the city's power to borrow its one-third share of the cost of any local improvement be more explicitly expressed, especially as to enabling the city to repay the money over a period not exceeding 10 years.

## HEALTH SALT.

A pleasant refreshing beverage and a cooling aperient. Taken in the morning before breakfast, it has no equal for clearing the head. A Positive Cure for Bilious Headache.

25c. PER TIN.

F. W. FAWCETT & CO.'S

49 Government St. Drug Store

remark made to Ald. Beckwith was respecting the language taken exception to, was but a joke.

Ald. Beckwith inquired when Ald. Cameron had seen Mr. Johnson; the Alderman said yesterday afternoon, Ald. Yates then withdrew the motion.

Ald. Yates then presented his motion asking the Mayor to call a public meeting of citizens to discuss railway matters, now before the legislature, and which may be detrimental to Victoria's interests when decided.

Ald. Beckwith seconded the motion, which was carried, and Friday evening set for the date of the meeting, which will be held in the city hall.

The council then adjourned to meet Wednesday night.

### REGIMENTAL ORDER.

Number of Men Added to Strength of Companies and Some Taken Off.

The following order was issued yesterday by Lt.-Col. Gregory, commanding the Fifth Regiment:

"The regiment will parade on Tuesday, April 2, at 8 p.m., at the Drill Hall. The following men have been taken on the strength of the regiment and are posted to companies as follows: No. 1 Co., No. 40, Gr. J. M. Lawson; No. 43, Gr. Edgar Franklin John; No. 8, Gr. Henry Sylvas Moss; No. 5 Co., No. 210, Gr. J. Scott; No. 6 Co., No. 265, Gr. George Copley; No. 289, Gr. J. Johnston; No. 208, Gr. G. T. Temple; No. 239, Gr. G. A. Ross.

The following N. C. O.'s and men have been granted their discharge and are struck off the strength of the regiment: No. 1 Co., No. 39, Sergt. L. B. Trimmer; No. 38, Corp. J. C. Bridgman; No. 9, Gr. E. W. Henderson; No. 17, Gr. F. Boney; No. 37, Gr. F. T. Cornwall; No. 43, Gr. J. Wilnot; No. 4 Co., Company Sergt.-Major J. Northcott.

Second Lieut. H. McAl. Grahame, having reported from leave, will resume duty with No. 4 company."

### BORN.

TENNANT—On Sunday, the 24th inst., the wife of E. J. Tennant, a daughter.

WILKINSON—In this city, on February 19th, the wife of John Slater Wilkinson, of a daughter.

### MARRIED.

WING—MacDONALD—In this city, on March 5th, by Rev. John Althoff, Henry Edward Wing, formerly of Suffolk, England, and Sarah MacDonald, formerly of Greenock, Scotland.

### DIED.

CASELTON—At the family residence, No. 12 First street, on the 24th inst., Charles John Case, youngest son of Mr. Richard Caselton, a native of Victoria, B. C., aged 26 years.

The funeral will take place from the residence as above, on Wednesday afternoon at 2 p. m., and the Reformed Episcopal Church at 2:30 o'clock.

Friends will please accept this intimation.

### Granite and Marble WORKS.

74 & 76 View Street. For Monuments, Head Stones, Tablets, Curbs, and all kinds of cut stone work at bed rock prices.

Jos E. Phillips

### NOT RESPONSIBLE.

American Schr. "JAMES ROLPH"

F. K. Dedrick, Master.

Neither the master nor the undersigned will be responsible for any debts contracted by the crew of the above vessel without their written authority.

HUGH LOGAN CO., AGENTS.

### FOR SALE.

JAPANESE LILY BULBS and plants just arrived at Japanese store on Douglas street.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A quiet pony. Apply 29 Broad street.

FIVE ACRES of first class land, cleared. Fenced. Good buildings, \$1100. 276 acres of land, 7 miles from city, only \$3500. 3 good houses and 3 lots, (snaps), \$2500. A Williams, 104 Yates street.

FOR SALE—Family cow, good milk. James W. Meldrum, Douglas St. m24

FOR SALE—Smart four-wheeled dog cart, new 18 months ago; only used 4 months. On view Victoria Transfer Co. m22

FOR SALE—Two useful farm horses, medium weight, Pemberton & Son, 45 Fort street. m22

FOR SALE—Time quarry with kiln and buildings, ready for burning lime; the best in the province, with 60 or 220 acres of land. Easy terms. Apply to J. Wriglesworth, 127 Yates street, Victoria. m21

FOR SALE—10-roomed house and corner lot, Vancouver and View street, \$2400. J. W. Mellor. m17

FOR SALE OR RENT—160 acres at Warneck, B. C., from 15 to 20 acres cleared. Good farm for dairying purposes or raising thoroughbred stock. Convenient to cars or boats, postoffice and stores; school. Good buildings, etc., \$3500. Apply 165 Johnston street. m10

FOR SALE—At Five Fingers, Yukon Territory, 250 bales hay, 12 cents per lb. Fred Weiss, care Telegraph Operator, Five Fingers. m4

FOR SALE—A good strong express wagon, nearly new. Can be seen at Weston's Carriage Works. m21







## The Colonist.

TUESDAY, MARCH 26, 1901.

Published by

The Colonist Printing &amp; Publishing Company, Limited Liability.

No. 27 Broad Street, Victoria, B. C.  
PERCIVAL R. BROWN, Manager.

## THE DAILY COLONIST.

Delivered by Carrier at 20c. per week, or mailed postpaid to any part of Canada (except the city) and United States at following rates:

One Year ..... \$6 00  
Six Months ..... 3 00

## THE SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST

One Year ..... \$15 00  
Six Months ..... 7 50  
Three Months ..... 4 00  
Sent postpaid to any part of Canada and the United States.  
TERMS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

## NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

All new advertisements and changes of advertising, to ensure their being inserted should be handed in to the business office not later than 6 p. m. Advertising will be accepted up to 8 p. m. at the business office, but insertion cannot be guaranteed. For urgent advertising after 8 p. m., consult the Night Editor.

## BRITISH COLUMBIA'S CASE.

We present to Colonist readers this morning the report of the Premier and Attorney-General on their mission to Ottawa, as a delegation from the government of British Columbia. The return is a very long one, but it will repay perusal. Indeed, without reading it, one cannot form a correct idea of the relations between the Province and the Dominion. The return is a very able and exhaustive compilation, and appears to deal with all phases of the open and moot questions between the two governments. Sixteen principal matters are dealt with, and the return is arranged so that the reader can readily select those in which he is most interested.

We suppose that more interest will attach in the public mind to Mr. Duns-muir's letter on Co-operation in Railway Development than to any other part of the return. This is really a very admirable presentation of the provincial case, and when taken in connection with the annexed Memorandum re Financial Relations, makes up an argument that cannot be answered. We shall take up this feature of the return and treat it at some length in an early issue of the Colonist.

The paper on Fisheries and Ship-building contains a great deal of matter with which the public are not at all familiar. To read it is to gain some new ideas of the possibilities of British Columbia. It is a very valuable compilation of facts bearing upon industries that are as yet only in their infancy, but may under a wise policy be promotive of as great a degree of prosperity and be as great a source of wealth to the Pacific Coast of Canada as they have been to the Atlantic Coast. Occasion will arise for further reference to this portion of the return.

We shall only refer readers to the other features of this admirable return, without speaking specifically about them. Each of them is of importance and must form the subject of future consideration. The return is valuable, not simply because the facts therein brought to the notice of the federal authorities must have a potent influence in shaping the policy of the Ottawa government towards this province, but because it will enable our own people to understand the relations of the Province to the Dominion far better than they now do. If the mission to Ottawa resulted in nothing more than a better understanding of our case at Ottawa and at home, the labor would not have been expended in vain, but we are glad to feel able to think that very excellent direct results will follow from the effort of the Premier and Attorney-General in that connection. The presentation of such a paper to the federal government is of sufficient importance itself to distinguish the administration of Mr. Duns-muir, and we think it is correct to say that it is due to his personal initiative. As a business man he saw that the first step towards obtaining justice at the hands of the Dominion was to make the Dominion government understand the merits of our claims. This has certainly been accomplished in a manner that leaves no room for criticism.

Note: A table of receipts and expenditures of the province for the last thirty years has been omitted from the copy of the return in this morning's paper. The table, as first printed in the return, contained errors in carrying out totals, and the corrected copy was not received in time to be used.

The death of the Right Rev. John Sweeney, D.D., Roman Catholic bishop of St. John, is reported. Bishop Sweeney had lived to a ripe old age, and his death was to be expected; nevertheless it is a great loss to the church of which he was so conspicuous an ornament. He was a man of broad and liberal views, taking a great interest in public affairs and the progress of the world generally. He was a very thoughtful man, although not by any means austere. His was one of those broad minds which no church can claim as exclusively its own. He belonged to mankind.

## THE SERVANT PROBLEM.

It has been frequently said that, if there were no Chinamen in domestic service here, Canadian girls would take such situations, but that the latter will not humiliate themselves by working side by side with Chinese. Is this true? We have had the opinions of a few men on the point, but it would be interesting to get, if it were possible, the views of themselves. The subject is worth a little investigation.

There is one fact which greatly militates against the contention, namely, that there is the same indisposition on the part of girls in all parts of Canada to engage in domestic service as there is here, and it cannot be claimed that in the other provinces they are deterred by fear of being compelled to compete with or do the work of Chinamen. There must be some other reason. Looking back to between thirty and forty-five years ago, and regarding the problem of domestic service as it existed then in Eastern Canada, it will be noted that the chief sources of supply for women for domestic service were three: Irish immigrants, farmers' daughters and negro girls. Occasionally English or Scotch girls were available, and still more rarely the daughters of workmen in the towns, but in the main the three sources first named furnished the supply. Neither of them is available in British Columbia, and even in the East the first source of supply has ceased to be reckoned on. The tide of Irish immigration has fallen off, and very few of those girls, seeking domestic service, who do leave that island come to Canada. The available number of negro girls has not kept pace with the demand for them. The farmers' daughters seek other employments. It may be as well to explain what we mean by farmers' daughters. In the Eastern provinces many men live upon new farms upon which it is impossible to make a living for a large family, and the daughters of such families used to go to the towns and cities looking for places in households. To a limited extent they do so now, but as a rule domestic service is with them only a stepping stone to something else. The various factories and the large retail stores in great cities offer employment which the country girls regard as more respectable than household work, and every year an army of them is needed to fill vacancies in such places, or to supply the demand of new industries. Forty years ago a girl, compelled to earn her own living, was under the necessity of choosing between domestic service and the use of the needle. Now a great variety of occupations are open to her. It is not necessary to specify what they are. Oriental competition has nothing to do with all this. It is the result of the social evolution brought about by universal education.

Let us take the case of two girls brought up in a city. One of them is the daughter of a business man, the other the daughter of a business man's gardener. There was a time when the gardener's daughter would look forward to the period when she could become maid to the business man's daughter. From the cradle onward their paths in life were different. But things have changed. Now these girls go to the same school. They are equals on the playground, in their studies and in their behavior. Possibly if either has the advantage, it may be the gardener's daughter. There is an even chance of that being the case. When they both leave school, it is impossible to tell, except from the clothes, which is which. Is the gardener's daughter in such circumstances likely to become the maid to the other? The answer will most certainly be in the negative. She is far more likely to become the business man's stenographer. What is true in this case is likely to be true in principle in the very great majority of cases.

There are people who will tell you that this is the result of educating girls above their station, but we dispute the claim that there can be any such thing, and in this we expect to have the hearty approval of the great army of working men and women. Such a claim is foreign to the very spirit of our educational system, which aims to put the means of acquiring a good education within the reach of every boy and girl in the land. The tendency of our school system is to remove all real or imaginary class distinctions and to create social conditions very unlike those to which our forefathers were accustomed. It is the rankest folly to lose sight of this.

There is a scarcity of good male workers for the lower grades of labor. It is not confined to British Columbia. It is creating a problem which the farmers of Ontario do not know how to grapple with. Forty years ago there was an element in the community which did not aspire to be anything else than men-servants, but it has steadily become less numerous. This is due in part to the spread of education, in part to the enormous increase of industries, and in part to the opening of new countries. An intelligent young man, who has passed through our public schools, feels that he is able to do something for himself and he will not work for others, if he can help it, unless the employment is something at which he can make use of what he has learned at school. He is not to be blamed, but rather to be commended for this. The whole influence of the school room sets in that direction. It is true that we often see educated men in extremely menial positions, but they are not there from choice, but through dire necessity, resulting in many cases from their errors in manner of living. No social system is anything like satisfactory, which attempts to fit all the youth of the community for the higher walks of life and depends upon

the failures to do the menial work.

We commend these suggestions to public consideration. They cannot be brushed aside by sarcasm or invective. They deal with a matter lying at the very root of our civilization. Society is vastly more complex than it was half a century ago. Improvements in machinery have increased production manifold, but simultaneously the progress of invention has multiplied our so-called necessities, thereby making the demand for labor far greater than it has ever been. Education has unfitted our own young men and young women for tasks which must be performed by some one. We invite the workmen to look this matter squarely in the face. They are in the majority, and their sons and daughters are the most concerned with the problem thus presented.

We make it a rule not to comment upon the manner in which private corporations conduct their affairs, but we are none the less sorry that the Canadian Pacific has felt it to be in the interest of its business to remove certain departments of the C. P. N. Company to Vancouver.

The Toronto Telegram utters a jeremiad because Messrs. E. B. Osler and James Clancy replied to the budget speech of the Minister of Finance, and say that "Sir Charles Tupper, Foster, Montague, Ives and Caron" could not have foreseen such a day. Probably not, but does that fact prove anything in particular? There are certain people who are always telling you that So-and-So would not have done certain things, if they were alive, or if he had been elected. A couple of years ago we used to be told that Sir John Macdonald would not have done many things, although as he never had an opportunity of showing how he would have acted under the circumstances referred to, it is not easy to see what basis there could be for the opinion. Now we are to be told, we presume, that the elder Tupper or Foster, or somebody else, would not have done this or that or the other thing. It is all a weariness of the soul. The difference between the men to the front this year and those that were at the front last year is more in name than in anything else.

## RAILWAY SUBSIDIES.

To the Editor:

Sir,—I had the honor of being one of the delegates appointed at the public meeting to interview the government re the Coast Kootenay Railway and I took advantage of my privilege and formed one of the delegation that awaited on the government. To my mind the most sensible remark made during the interview was when the Hon. Mr. Duns-muir said: "I don't believe in the way that we've been doing in giving away lands and subsidizing roads and getting no return for it. My policy is, that if the province gives anything, it must have something in return." I consider that remark of the Premier's the most sensible one I have heard in British Columbia since I came here from Scotland thirteen years ago. During the last thirteen years I have always taken a keen yet quiet and unobtrusive interest in everything tending to the welfare and development of British Columbia and I could never understand the insanity of former governments in giving large subsidies in land and money to railways and retaining no interest in these railways for such subsidies given. My own idea of justice would be if the government gives a money subsidy to any railway company the government should get in return for such subsidy an equal amount in debenture bonds on such railway, such debentures to rank on the same footing as any other debentures issued to other capitalists furnishing the other part of the capital to build such railways and the government to get its interest on its debentures just in the same way as the other capitalists get their interest on the remainder of the issues of debentures. Debentures would be a good security for the government, whereas if they took shares instead the result would likely be that the government would be frozen out by the debenture holders. It has been my idea since I came to the province that the government should retain some asset for the money subsidies they give to railway companies and it strikes me as fair and just to both parties to the bargain. I am strongly against giving away money to corporations and not retaining an asset in such corporations equal to the amount of the subsidy given.

A. W. MORE.

## ILLEGAL SHOOTING.

To the Editor.

Sir,—Please let me draw attention through your paper to the fact that so-called sportsmen are now busily engaged daily, shooting "shooters" in the Highland district. This is done not only by Victorians but by settlers themselves. As the shooting can be heard all day long the culprits could easily be rounded up. I may add too that deer are continually being run and killed with the assistance of dogs. Trusting that some attention will be paid to this matter.

GROUSE.

## BOB WHITE.

From Ashcroft Journal.

The nine dozen Bob White quail ordered by the Ashcroft Gun Club have arrived, and, with the exception of one dozen which will be turned loose on Messrs. Smith and Bryson's ranch, have been liberated on the ranches near Ashcroft owned by the following gentlemen: Judge Cornwall, I. Lehman, O. H. Evans, P. Parke and C. A. Semlin. Two dozen more have been ordered and they will be liberated on J. C. Barnes' ranch. The club, which consists now of over thirty fully paid up members, deserve high praise for their efforts to encourage sport and they ask the co-operation of all to protect the quail until they are numerous enough to shoot.

## LOG ROLLERS.

From Golden Era.

At the Era there is an excellent photograph by W. G. Hargreaves of the monster loads of saw logs at Schunter's camp, which is deserving of record with the many big things that this weid of ours so frequently produces. How logs could be piled up so high by sheer manual power is a conundrum to the uninitiated, but with the nimble and strong woodsmen the feat is easy and of every day occurrence. In one load there were 80 logs and the other contained 21 pieces of bill lumber. The 80 logs were loaded by John A. McIntyre and hauled by driver John Gates; the 21 piece load was hauled by Angus Ferguson and driven by Donald McCallum.

The action of Carter Little Liver Pills is prompt and all they naturally do, they gently stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels, but do not purge. They are sure to please. Try them.

## KEEWATIN FLOUR

Lake of the Woods Milling Co.

Best in the World. Quality Always the Same.

## EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES

Just Arrived and Quite Fresh:

Egyptian Court Khedives Mazri Large No. 5'S

Ras-El-Tin Palace Dames

At TURNER, BEETON &amp; Co.

AND THE ARMY AND NAVY CIGAR STORE

Government Street

## GEO. POWELL &amp; CO.

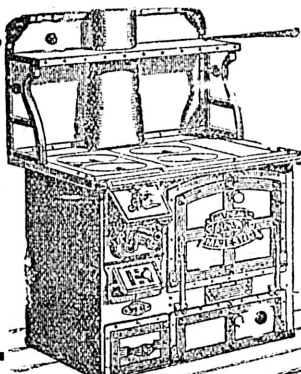
CHEAPSIDE.  
Importers and Dealers

## Majestic Ranges

Stores of all kinds.  
Crocery and Glassware.  
Tinware and Granteeware.  
General Hardware and Tools.  
Agents for the Great Majestic Range.

## CHEAPSIDE.

127 GOVERNMENT ST. TEL. A. 360.



## FRIENDLY HELP ASSOCIATION

The Aims and Objects of Victoria's Industrious Benevolent Society.

At the request of gentlemen who attended the association meeting of the Friendly Help Association on Saturday, the Colonist publishes the constitution and by-laws of the association:

Article 1. This association shall be called the Friendly Help Association and shall be in connection with the Victoria Local Council of Women.

Article 2. The object of the association shall be to obtain assistance for the really needy, and shall be conducted upon the fundamental principles of the Council of Women which is the governing department of its work shall be independent of questions of religious belief, politics and nationality.

Article 3. The entire management of the association shall be vested in a committee consisting of from one to five representatives from each church in the city who are members of societies affiliated with the Local Council of Women or are individual members of the Council. Officers of the council to be ex-officio members of this committee.

Article 4. The officers of the committee shall be a president, one or more vice-presidents, recording and corresponding secretary and treasurer. The president of the Local Council of Women to be ex-officio vice-president of the committee. The president of the Friendly Help or her representative shall be ex-officio a member of the executive of the Local Council.

Article 5. The annual meeting of the Friendly Help shall be held in the month of March when the report of the year's work shall be received. At this meeting the officers for the ensuing year shall be elected and the committee of management be appointed, the former to be elected by ballot. The committee shall have power to fill all vacancies during the year, the same to be appointed at the monthly meeting of the association.

Article 6. The work of the committee shall be:

(a) To investigate thoroughly the cases of all applicants for relief which are referred to the society for enquiry and to send the persons having a legitimate interest in such cases full reports of the results of the investigation and to provide visitors who shall personally attend cases needing assistance.

(b) To divide the city into districts, visiting every family in need, supplying if possible, those who are in distress with work, and relieving only those cases of absolute necessity. The city is divided into twenty-six districts and there are efficient visitors for each one.

(c) To obtain from proper charities and charitable individuals suitable and adequate relief for deserving cases. No aims being dispensed except by permission of the committee of management.

(d) To procure work for poor persons who are capable of being partially or wholly self-supporting.

(e) To repress mendacity by the above means and by the reporting of impostors. No persons representing the society in any capacity whatsoever shall use his or her position for the purpose of proselytism. All cases shall, however, be placed under the care of their own religious denomination.

Article 7. A strict registration shall be kept of all applicants for charity, those applying for work, also of the relief given. This book shall be open to the inspection of members and shall be kept at the committee's rooms.

Article 8. This constitution can be amended by a two-thirds vote of the Local Council of Women two month's notice having been given.

## BY-LAWS.

1. The committee of management shall meet on the first Tuesday of each month at 11 a.m. in the committee rooms of the market hall.

2. The president shall have general supervision of the work, shall preside at all meetings of the committee of management and shall perform all the duties of that office.

3. The recording secretary shall give notice of all meetings keep the minutes and prepare the annual report to be read at the annual meeting of the Local Council of Women, the corresponding secretary will receive and answer all communications.

4. The treasurer shall receive all moneys

collected and shall disburse them as the board of management shall direct.

5. Two or more ladies shall be in attendance at headquarters three days each week from 11 a.m. to 12:30 p.m. to receive application for help and reports from district visitors.

6. A special meeting may be called by the president at the request of three members.

7. These by-laws can be amended by a two-thirds vote of those present of the committee of management one month's notice having been given.

## Old and Faded Garments

Made to Look as Good as New By Use of

## DIAMOND DYES.

Mrs. William Sargent, Petrolia, Ontario, says: "Your Diamond Dyes are the best I have ever used, and they have done splendid work for me. In a short time Diamond Dyes saved me ten dollars, so I think they deserve a good word. My friends, to whom I have shown my dyed goods, say that Diamond Dyes make old things look like new. The richest woman in our town after seeing my work has become a user of your Dyes. I thank you for such valuable money-savers as Diamond Dyes."

Mrs. Thomas Hyndman, Masham, Que., says: "I have been using Diamond Dyes for many years and find them most satisfactory in renewing the colors of my children's clothes. For brilliancy and fastness Diamond Dyes cannot be excelled."

The H. B. A. Vogel Commercial College  
P. O. Box 547, Vancouver, B. C.

We teach through office methods entirely and use no text books or "systems" for book-keeping. We teach and place our students into positions in six months. Short-hand and typewriting. Send for illustrated prospectus.

## DRUNKENNESS can be cured

We have a sure cure, which can be given with or without the knowledge of the patient. Send for particulars, enclosing 2c. stamp for reply. Address Dr. W. H. Saunders &amp; Co., Sta. C., Chicago, Ill.

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Diamond-set Gold Watches; Solid Gold Chains. Something dainty just to hand. Call and see.

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The Jeweller, 57 Yates Street

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Wednesday, March 27  
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61 & 63 FORT ST.

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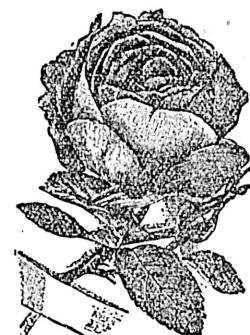
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If you hear of the "Beaver Brand" of rose plants THAT'S OUR ROSES. They have been building a name for themselves all over Canada, for 15 years.

To make sure that our immense stock and low prices are brought prominent before every flower lover in the country, we make the below unparalleled offer. Our perfect system of packing enables us to deliver roses and all other plants by mail or express, anywhere in Canada in perfect condition.

With each order we send our large descriptive catalogue "Canadian Plants for Canadian People," offering over 200 select kinds of roses and the largest collections of Hardy Perennial Plants, Greenhouse Plants, and Ornamental Shrubs in this country.

6 Everblooming Roses, 25c.

The very finest varieties, each different and named, splendid 1-year-old plants. We mail them direct to your address for 25c. Safe arrival guaranteed. Send now.

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SKILLED LABOR COMMANDS THE  
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EMPLOYS ONLY UNION LABOR.

Stop a minute and consider what it means to support 80 employees—as the Colonist does—Every shop great and small, must directly or indirectly derive benefit from the wage bill.

\$60,000 A YEAR and all our hands spend their wages in Victoria.

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Give Home Industries the preference, and help to build up your own city.

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We are the largest establishment in our line west of Toronto, and our lines are:

Printing,  
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Our Trade Mark is "The Very Best."

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Violet Bath Ammonia.  
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Delicate lasting perfumes.  
Hair tonic that stimulates and benefits.  
Powder of the beneficial kind.

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Church of Eng'and Service  
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in sizes varying from pocket  
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are prettier than ever.

New stock of crepe and tissue papers just  
received, including good shades of red,  
pink, green and yellow.

**Victoria Book and Stationery Co.**  
Limited.

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VICTORIA, B.C.

## LOCAL NEWS.

Garden Tools at Cheapside.

Try the new White Label Blue Rib-  
bon Tea.

Lawn Mowers at Cheapside.

Drink "Hondt," purest and best of  
Ceylon teas.

McClary's Famous Stoves and Steel  
Ranges at Clarke & Pearson's.

Hose and Lawn Sprinklers at Cheap-  
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**FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—**  
Try The Colonist "Want Column,"  
1 cent, 1 word, 1 issue.

Use ADELINA PATTI Cream for the  
complexion. Pompadour Rolls, Switches,  
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Hair Store, 55 Douglas St.

The Victoria News Co., stationers and  
booksellers, offers at very reasonable  
prices Office Supplies. R. T. Williams,  
manager, 80 Yates street.

For good groceries and liquor for fam-  
ily use, call at Blue Post, 114 and 116  
Johnson street. J. M. Hughes.

**LOST OR FOUND one cent per  
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Colonist.**

Have you tried the Victoria Cafe? If  
not, it will pay you to do so. Best 25c.  
meal in the city. Afternoon tea for  
ladies, with a choice assortment of buns  
and cake.

The 60 cents a yard linoleum at  
Weller's is having a very large sale. It  
is the best value ever offered in floor  
covering.

Lawn Mowers, Spades, Spading  
Forks, Pruning Knives, Pruning  
Shears, Garden Shears, Trowels and  
many other goods suitable for garden  
use; also Corporation Piddles, Cross-cut  
Saws, Hand-saws, etc., at R. A.  
Brown & Co.'s, 80 Douglas street.

If you appreciate good value for your  
money, use Hondt Ceylon Tea, in  
packets only. To be had of all grocers.\*

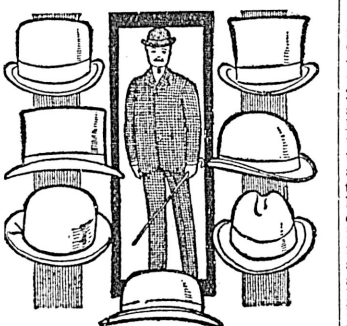
Fresh oysters daily; per gallon \$3;  
quart, 75c. Apply New England Hotel.\*

Short ends of Carpets, Linoleums, Oil-  
cloths and Drapery materials are being  
offered at Weller's at real bargain  
prices.

A. Stewart having recently purchased  
at a sacrifice the immense stock of Thos.  
Bradbury, is now prepared to give bar-  
gains in monumental work never before  
heard of in Victoria. Intending buyers  
need not delay but take advantage of  
this rare opportunity.

**Steamer Rosalie sails at 7:30  
p.m. daily except Saturday for  
Seattle.**

Some new and pretty Art Muslins in  
white and printed, just opened at  
Weller's. Many new and stylish Lace  
Curtains now in stock.



## JUST THE HAT!

No matter what your style or your taste,  
we have just the hat for you. Including  
all the Spring Styles from the leading Man-  
ufacturers, as follows:

John B. Stetson, } American.  
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In both stiff and soft and in all the new  
shades.

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Men's Furnishings.  
E. O. F. Block, 80 Douglas Street.

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Building, Mining and Logging Supplies a Specialty.  
Lawn Mowers, Hose and Garden Tools.

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YOUR  
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## SOMETHING

To Tone up the System  
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Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites is a  
splendid tonic. \$1.00 a bottle. Manufac-  
tured by Hall & Co., Dispensing Chemists,  
Clarence Block, cor. Yates & Douglas Sts.

## Legislative

## Assembly

Good Progress Is Made With the  
School Bill in Com-  
mittee.

Several Sections Adopted With-  
out Amendment—Night Sit-  
tings Next Week.

Legislative Assembly, 20th day,  
Monday, March 25.

The Speaker took the chair at 2:15  
p.m.

Rev. Dr. Campbell offered prayers.

The following petitions were present-  
ed:

Mr. Tatlow, from the Local Council of  
Women of Vancouver, re Children's Pro-  
tection bill.

Hon. Mr. Dunsinuir, from Isaac Har-  
ris and others, of South Wellington, re  
government ownership of railways.

Mr. Green, from J. E. Skinner and  
others, of Slocan City, re government  
ownership of railways.

REPORTS.

Mr. Hall presented the third report  
from the printing committee, as follows:

That they recommended the report of  
Dr. J. C. Fagan, secretary of the provin-  
cial board of health, who attended the  
sanitary convention held at Ottawa on  
14th February, 1901, to be printed.

The report was received.

Mr. Pooley presented the thirteenth  
annual report of the railway committee,  
as follows:

The preamble proved of an Act to In-  
corporate the Yale Northern Railway  
Company, and submit the same herewith  
with amendments.

The preamble proved of an Act to In-  
corporate the Victoria Terminal Rail-  
way and Ferry Company, and beg to  
submit the same herewith with amend-  
ments.

MEDICAL ACT.

An Act to Amend the Medical Act,  
1898, was introduced by Mr. Helmcken  
and read a first time.

The bill provides that the Medical  
Council shall admit upon the register  
any person who has actually practised  
medicine within the five years previous  
to the date of his application; be  
placed thereon, and who is of good  
conduct and reputation, who shall produce  
from any college or school of medicine with  
in Great Britain, Ireland, any of His  
Majesty's colonies or dependencies, or  
any province of Canada, a diploma of  
qualification, and also a certificate from  
the proper authority that the possession  
of such diploma entitles the holder there-  
of to practise medicine and surgery in  
the colony, dependency or kingdom in  
which such school or college is situated,  
and who shall satisfy the council, by  
affidavit in the form set out in the  
schedule hereto, that he or she has prac-  
tised the profession of medicine and sur-  
gery for at least two years after obtain-  
ing such diploma.

MINING RETURNS.

On motion of Mr. Curtis, seconded  
by Mr. Martin, it was resolved:

That an order of this house be granted  
for a return of all the moneys (under  
past classified heads) collected during the  
past fiscal year by the gold commission-  
ers and mining recorders of Trail Creek,  
Grand Forks and Kettle River mining  
divisions, respectively.

Hon. Mr. Turner said the boundaries  
of the assessment and mining districts  
did not correspond in all cases. It was  
therefore difficult to supply the informa-  
tion asked for on short notice, but the  
government had a scheme in prepara-  
tion by which districts were to be made  
uniform as far as practicable. The re-  
turn would be brought down as soon as  
possible.

Mr. Martin moved the following resolu-  
tion, seconded by Mr. Brown:

That an order of the house be granted  
for a return showing:

1. What security was deposited by the  
Arrowhead and Kootenay Railway Com-  
pany, under section 36 of their charter,  
produced to the Minister of Finance,  
and date of deposit.

2. Was said security returned to said  
company? If so, when and why?

3. Copies of any declaration of evidence  
produced to the Minister of Finance  
showing that said company had done  
\$10,000 worth of work in surveys or  
construction on or before 30th June,  
1899.

Hon. Mr. Turner had no objection to  
bringing down the return, though he  
could not promise that the return would  
answer the question contained in the  
resolution. The action referred to had  
not taken place in his time, and he could

to taunt members on the government  
side with being afraid to express an  
opinion on account of the "club which  
was held over their heads by the gov-  
ernment."

Hon. Mr. Turner explained the condi-  
tions which existed in the past, point-  
ing out that up to the time the cities  
were given power to collect licenses the  
government had felt it incumbent to  
pay the cost of education and provide  
school sites and buildings. Now, how-  
ever, he ventured to say that Rossland  
and other cities enjoyed a much larger  
revenue from licenses than would bal-  
ance what had been given to Victoria  
before it took over control of the  
schools.

Mr. Martin continued to criticize the  
government, accusing it of want of  
policy, claiming that Mr. Prentice had  
pledged the government to put Rossland  
on the same footing as Victoria was  
with regard to school buildings when it  
assumed control of its schools, and that  
now Mr. Turner had repudiated the  
pledge. Mr. Martin kept on in the  
same strain for some time, denouncing  
the government most vehemently, in all  
of which he was ably assisted by Mr.  
Curtis.

Hon. Mr. McBride finally took up the  
gauntlet and returned Mr. Martin's  
charges in his own coin. He called at-  
tention to a case during Mr. Martin's  
leadership, when a bill brought down  
by Mr. Cullen, finance minister, had  
been ruthlessly censured by every  
member. He pointed out how the older  
cities, of slower growth than the new  
ones now springing up, had had the ad-  
vantage of time to gradually perfect  
their institutions. It could not be ex-  
pected that the new ones could come  
into existence fully equipped with every-  
thing they required. It was impossible  
in this vast province to distribute ben-  
efits exactly as the government and the  
people might wish. Take the case of  
high schools. They might be said to be  
unfairly distributed, yet no one would  
venture to say that the present arrange-  
ment was not as fair as one as could be  
expected under all the circumstances.

He declared it was unfair of Messrs.  
Curtis and Martin to attempt to distort  
and misrepresent Mr. Prentice's words.  
Mr. Martin indignantly denied that  
any friction had existed between him  
and Mr. Cullen over the bill in question.  
Mr. McBride retorted, and the "merry  
war" went on till Mr. Neill asked the  
speaker what bearing the debate had on  
the school bill.

Mr. McPhillips called attention to the  
fact that the present Victoria schools  
had not been built by the government.  
The buildings upon which Mr. Curtis  
and Mr. Martin laid such stress were old  
wooden structures that today would be  
pronounced totally unfit for schools.  
Victoria's and Vancouver's splendid  
schools were due to their own efforts.

Mr. Gilmour protested on the part of  
Vancouver against the financial clause  
of the bill.

Mr. Oliver declared the whole school  
system was wrong. No high schools  
were necessary; all the people needed  
or should expect was a common school  
education.

Mr. Martin, speaking on Section 12,  
said he did not believe in high schools.  
He agreed with Mr. Oliver.  
Mr. Hayward complained that pupils  
living at a distance from the cities  
could not take advantage of the high  
schools. He suggested that instead of  
the government paying a portion of the  
salaries of high school teachers, it should  
devote the money to founding scholar-  
ships, which would give every pupil an  
equal chance.

Mr. McPhillips believed in higher edu-  
cation, and hoped the day was not far  
distant when British Columbia would  
be in a position to found a university  
second to that of no other province.

Several clauses were passed without  
amendment, and the committee rose and  
reported progress.

THE OTTAWA MISSION.

Hon. Mr. Prentice presented the re-  
port of Hon. Messrs. Dunsinuir and  
Eberts on their trip to Ottawa as a de-  
legation from the government of British  
Columbia, the full text of which is  
published in a supplement to this morn-  
ing's Colonist.

NIGHT SITTINGS.

Replying to a question by Mr. Martin,  
Hon. Mr. Dunsinuir said the house  
would begin night sittings next week.

NOTICES OF MOTION.

By Mr. Curtis, on Wednesday next—  
That an order of the house be granted  
for a return of all reports received to  
date from the inspectors of coal and  
mining accidents occurring in the  
year 1900.

Mr. Neill—To move in committee of  
the whole on Bill No. 28, intitled "An  
act to amend the Inspection of Metallif-  
erous Mines Act and amending act,  
to strike out the first four lines of Section  
4 and substitute the following:

"4. On or before the fifteenth day of  
April, July, October and January, the  
owner, agent, manager or lessee of every  
mine to which this act applies shall  
send to the department of mines, in Vi-  
ctoria, a correct return for the quarter  
ending on the last day of March, June,  
September and December, respectively,  
specifying, with respect to such mines,  
the following:"

SESSIONAL NOTES.

In Saturday's report of the amend-  
ments to the school bill, made in com-  
mittee of the whole on Friday, Mr. Clif-  
ford was credited with having moved  
the striking out of Section 9, which took  
the examination of the trustees' accounts  
from the city council. It was on Mr.  
Fulton's motion that the clause was  
struck out.

Several prominent fire and fire insur-  
ance men and representatives of loan  
companies had an interview with the  
government yesterday on the question of  
taxation of these companies. The dele-  
gates submitted that their companies  
should be taxed only on the residue of  
their annual receipts after paying  
charges of management and losses sus-  
tained, in the case of fire insurance en-  
gaged by death or fire. They asked  
the government for a definition of the  
word "income," as used in the Assess-  
ment Act. It was stated that a similar  
question has arisen in Ontario, and the  
government there has appointed a com-  
mission to decide the controversy. The  
government promised to give the matter  
careful consideration. Among the dele-  
gates were Messrs. J. J. Banfield, J. D.  
Breeze, C. J. Marani, H. T. Ceperley  
and E. B. Morgan, of Vancouver.

The railway committee has nearly  
concluded its work.

Night sittings will likely begin next  
week.

Dog Poisoner—A valuable fox terrier,  
property of Mr. J. Moore, of Taunton  
street, Spring Ridge, was maliciously  
poisoned Sunday night.

Dolphin leaves outer wharf Wed-  
nesday morning at 7 a.m. for Skag-  
way and way ports.

## When Passing Along Johnson Street

It would be well worth your while to stop for a few moments at our  
show windows and take in the display of our canned goods for this week.

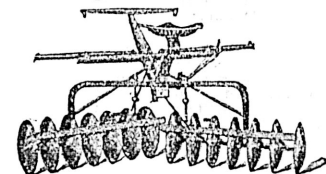
## You Will Notice

Canned Salmon (Pine Tree and Wellington brands), canned lobsters and  
pickles, carabos, mackerel in mustard, paragon mackerel, kippered herring,  
herrings in shrimp sauce, Russia Caviar and Flendon Haddocks. We quote  
this week. Canned Salmon—  
Pine Tree Brand, per can ..... 15c  
Nephtune Brand, per 2 cans ..... 25c  
Eagle Brand, per can ..... 10c  
Wellington Brand, per half flats, 3 cans ..... 25c  
Clam Nectar, per can ..... 20c  
Sardines—  
Domestic ..... 6c  
Imported ..... 10c  
Creamery Butter ..... 25c  
Always on hand, Wellington, Delta or Eden Bank Butter; also Lip-  
ton's and Arnour's Hams and Bacon.  
**THE SAUNDERS GROCERY CO., Ltd., 39-41 Johnson St.**

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Limited Liability.

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Plows, Harrows,  
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VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, KAMLOOPS.

## Albion Iron Works Co., Ltd.

ARE NOW OFFERING THEIR LARGE VARIETY OF

## Stoves and Ranges

AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

Don't buy an Imported Stove when you can buy the Home-  
made Article for less money.

A call at their store-rooms on Store Street and Pembroke  
Street will convince you.

## PLATING

In all its Branches is now executed by Competent  
Workmen.

## ESQUIMALT AND NANAIMO RAILWAY

TIME TABLE NO. 41. IN EFFECT MARCH 23rd, 1901.

Northbound.	Daily A.M.	Sat. & Sun. P.M.
Leave Victoria	9.00	4.25
Leave Shawinigan Lake	10.15	5.42
Leave Alderlea (Duncan)	10.50	6.20
Leave Chemalms	11.27	6.50
Leave Ladysmith	11.47	7.10
Leave Nanaimo	12.45	8.02
Arrive Wellington	1.00	8.17

Excursion tickets on sale to and from all points, good Saturday and Sunday.  
For rates and all other information apply at Company's offices.  
GEO. L. COULTNEY,  
Traffic Manager.

## LIGHTNING EXPRESS TO THE NORTH.

Fast mail steamers leave as under for  
Ketchikan, Juneau and Skagway:

**STR. VICTORIAN.**  
April 3, 13, 23.

**STR. CITY OF SEATTLE**  
March 29, April 8, 18, 28.  
(And alternately every five days thereafter.)

Rates same as on other steamers.  
Accommodation and cuisine unsurpassed.  
Full particulars at  
DODWELL & CO.'S,  
64 Government Street,  
Victoria, B.C.

## A Reminder

It pays to remember that the best place  
in the city for

## WATCH REPAIRING

—IS—  
**BLYTH'S**  
An expert in Fine English Watch Work.  
65 FORT STREET. NEAR DOUGLAS

## NOLTE

GLASSES  
ADJUSTED.  
EYES TESTED  
FREE.

## M.W. WAITT &amp; CO.

Sole Representatives  
Piano Warerooms  
44 Government Street.



## Are Britons Israelites?

Rev. Idris Jones Lectures on  
the Subject of Anglo-Israelism.

He Points Out Why Empire Is  
That of God's Chosen  
People.

Rev. J. Idris Jones lectured to an audience of seventy people in the lecture room of St. Andrew's Presbyterian church last night, bringing forward a theory that the British people were descendants of Israel. The people of Israel, he said, were to be a favored nation, and as God does not change, some nation must be the favored nation to-day, and why not the British? That the British have been made the favored nation is in keeping with God's benevolent scheme for the good of the world. Did not God say to Jacob, as told in Genesis, that in his seed all the nations of the earth shall be blessed? The British were to-day the greatest nation of the world, and this was an evidence of its descent from Israel, for God has said that Israel should be unconquerable, and unconquerable Britain is to-day the most hated nation of the world. Danger is therefore before the British but if the theory of their descent from Israel was correct, no combination of nations could conquer them. The speaker was ashamed of "those English whose hearts fluttered at talk of Russian and French combinations against Britain, for with this theory, which if true is the greatest discovery of modern times, it is shown that nations cannot assail Britain."

"Say the British came from Palestine," continued the speaker; "they came from somewhere in the East. They did not come from the North, as no one has been to the North Pole; or from the West, for they are not red Indians; or from the South, for they are not the blacks of Australia. Why not from Palestine? According to historians, Phoenicians from Palestine colonized parts of Ireland, and Irish legends tell of the people of Dan going to the north of Ireland 1200 before Christ. In Great Britain to-day there are scores of thousands of Jews."

Following this line of argument, the speaker added that the Israelites came to the British Isles long before the overthrow of Jerusalem, and the British now are Israelites. The Anglo-Saxon race, he said, is exact in resemblance to that of Israel as portrayed in the Bible and in prophecy.

Quoting German and Russian writers, the lecturer spoke of the British domination of the earth, and of the fact that Britannia ruled the oceans and he quoted from the book of Numbers the verses in which Balaam said, referring to Israel: "And his seed shall be in many waters," which the speaker said was the early version of "Britannia Rules the Waves." Taking the British penny, he illustrated how the figure of Britannia showed there with her trident, the scepter of the oceans, had been placed there as an unconscious prophecy by Romans. To-day Britain had nine navies, and if Russians and French came, there were ships for every eye they brought, and many to spare. The commercial dominance of the seas was also described. In detailing the dominance of Britain and its unconquerable position, the lecturer quoted from Leviticus 26:8, "And five of you shall chase a hundred, and a hundred shall slay a thousand to flight." Thus Britain resembles Israel in its unconquerable position.

The lecturer said that the Russians had been fought and beaten five times, the Dutch met and defeated 23 times, the French met and worsted 210—and one more will make 220—and France and Spain together have been met and beaten 254 times. He was astonished that "Little Englanders" should talk of Britain being beaten in South Africa. If the armies of those two states had met the British on a plain as at Waterloo, one day would have broken them up; but with them sheltered as they were behind rocks, and firing at advancing enemies while they themselves were unseen, the struggle had been prolonged, but now was drawing to a close, and the Boers would bless the day the British flag waved over them.

The speaker detailed the British, French and German methods of colonization, showing the advantages of the British method, and illustrated a resemblance in that connection with Israel. Another mark of resemblance was in that, while Britain lent, the nation never borrowed. Another case in which Britain also resembled Israel was in that she held the gates of the world and dominated the universe. The prolificacy of the British nation was given as another mark of resemblance

to Israel. Five hundred years ago there were 6,000,000 more Germans than British, and now there were 305,000,000 more British than Germans. To-day there were between 400,000,000 and 500,000,000 people in the British Empire. The Sabbath observance of Britain resembled that of Israel, also its missionary work and its drunkenness, all these things went to show a resemblance, the speaker held, between Britain and Israel.

To-night Rev. Mr. Jones will lecture on the same subject in the First Presbyterian church, detailing the migration of the Israelites to the isles northwest of Palestine—the British Isles.

If you have never tasted Jesse Moore "AA" whiskey try it and be convinced that it is the best whiskey in the world.

### WEST COAST SALE.

Indian Chief Group at Sydney Inlet Changes Hands.

It is reported that Mr. Dewdney has just completed a purchase of the celebrated Indian Chief group of six claims, situated at Sydney Inlet.

The properties have been quietly developed for the last eighteen months by Mr. Dewdney's Canadian syndicate, and a considerable amount of money has been expended on the several large showings on the property. The result is that instead of waiting until next October, when the bond was to be taken up or property abandoned, the owners have accepted a cash payment now, and Messrs. Jones and Kincaid have transferred the property to Mr. Dewdney and his associates.

The property is to be energetically worked and people may expect to hear of there being another shipping mill, soon as a wagon road can be constructed to the dump, where quite a large quantity of high-grade ore is awaiting transportation facilities.

This is the second valuable property Mr. Dewdney has secured for the Arlington gold property on the north fork of Salmon river. This property is now employing about 50 men, and has been shipping ore for over a year to the Northport and Hall smelters, and is considered one of the best gold properties in the Nelson district.

### Local News.

**Correlation.**—The annual report of the Friendly Help Society stated that the receipts last year were \$157, while those of this year were \$179.25. The former figures should read \$151 and the latter \$170.25.

**Coming Home.**—Six of the Victoria boys who served in the South African campaign with Strathcona's Horse, and remained behind in London to visit friends after the others had left, were home on Thursday evening. The Colonist yesterday received a telegram from Trooper A. A. Vernon, one of their number, telling of their coming.

**Mrs. Morrison Dead.**—The death occurred last night of Mrs. David Morrison, at the family residence on Menzies street. The deceased lady was 65 years of age and a native of Blunsville, New Brunswick. She leaves a daughter—the wife of J. W. Rogers, of this city—and a son, a resident of Denman street, to mourn her loss. The funeral will take place to-morrow afternoon from her late residence, 42 Menzies street.

**Turned Them Away.**—There was so large a crowd seeking admission to the A. O. U. W. hall on Saturday night to see the Searchlight pictures showing the Queen's funeral, that many were turned away. Last night the performance was repeated, a very satisfactory number being present, considering the other attractions in the city. There were several new features added to the evening's programme, the chief item of interest, however, being the funeral of the late Queen. This afternoon and evening and to-morrow afternoon and evening the programme will be repeated in the same place.

**City Police Court.**—In the city police court yesterday four drunks contributed to the funds of the city treasury. One who had been allowed out on bail, forfeited his deposit of \$10. Two others paid \$5 each, they having offended on Sunday, and the fourth was fined the minimum, \$2.50. A bicyclist who persisted in offending against the by-law forbidding riding on the sidewalk, even after he had been summoned, was taxed the usual amount, namely \$5. The police reported that Thomas Gunn had destroyed his vicious dog, as ordered by the court, and he was allowed off on paying the costs of court. The hearing of the charge against Eli Craigie of refusing to pay back hire was further remanded until Monday next. The Jap charged with assaulting a white man on Chatham street on Friday morning was sentenced to two months' imprisonment with hard labor.

Jesse Moore "AA" whiskey is called for everywhere. It is the drink of the people.

### PERSONALS

R. F. Toimle, J. F. Fell and E. W. Turner, of the Rosalie yesterday from a short trip to Seattle.

Mrs. D. Stephen and Ed. Stephen came home on the Rosalie yesterday.

Chester F. Lee and H. G. Walker and party left on the Rosalie for Seattle last night.

K. K. Peiser and wife were outgoing passengers on the Rosalie last evening.

W. Whyte, manager of the C. P. R., with offices at Winnipeg; R. Marpole, general manager at Vancouver; Geo. Mel. Brown, executive agent of the C. P. R.; J. Wilson, superintendent of C. P. R. telegraphs, and D. F. Coyle of Winnipeg, are guests at the Drard.

Andrew Elliott of Galt, Ontario, and D. G. Anderson, of Oshawa, Ontario, who are sent to British Columbia by the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, to address the farmers on dairy and farming topics, have arrived, and are staying at the Dominion.

W. Morley Ferguson, a former resident of Victoria, arrived from the Mainland last night. Mr. Ferguson has been absent from Victoria for twelve years and notes many changes and great improvements in the city. He is a guest at the Victoria.

J. W. Prescott and H. S. Southam, of Vancouver, are over on the Princess Louise last night and are registered at the Victoria.

W. T. Hardaker has returned from an extended trip through England, Scotland and Ireland. He spent a week in both New York and Toronto en route.

C. Wentworth Sarel of Kamloops, is in town for a few days.

Right Rev. John Sweeney, Roman Catholic Bishop of St. John, N. B., died yesterday of paralysis. He was born in Ireland, but came to Canada when very young. He was ordained in 1844 and consecrated bishop in 1880. He was the founder of St. Joseph's College, Memramcook.

## THE CYCLONE'S DEADLY WORK

Twenty-Five People Killed and  
Many Injured in Birmingham,  
Alabama

Birmingham, Ala., March 25.—Shortly before 10 o'clock this morning a fearful tornado swept over the southern section of this city, travelling in an easterly direction. The number of killed is estimated at 25. Only 5 of them are white. The destruction of property is placed at a quarter of a million dollars. Eighteen bodies have been recovered from the debris up to dark, and scores of injured have been sent to the hospitals. Dr. G. O. Chapman, of the firm of Tally & Chapman, who conducted a private infirmary in this city, and the wife and infant child of Hon. Robert T. Lowe, chairman of the Democratic executive state committee, are among the dead.

The velocity of the wind suddenly increased and out of the overcast sky the dreaded funnel-shaped cloud made its descent. Hugging close to the earth it passed through the city in leaps and bounds, and was away to the east before the people generally realized what had happened. The negro shanties and cottages in the lowlands in the path of the storm were the principal sufferers.

The storm struck the city in the extreme southwestern corner and plowed its way eastward, leaving a path 150 feet wide through the entire southern section, extending from Green Springs, on the west, to Irondale, on the east, and continued its course on until its fury was spent in the mountain beyond Irondale, a small town six miles east of the city. The morning dawned cloudy and sultry and became more threatening as the day advanced.

### WHOLESALE PRODUCE MARKET.

Prices Being Paid Farmers.  
(By W. G. Dickinson.)  
Eggs, fresh, per doz., trade..... 15c  
Eggs, fresh, per doz., cash..... 16c  
Butter, creamery..... 35c  
Butter, dairy..... 20c to 30c  
Potatoes..... \$22 to \$23  
Hay..... \$10  
Oats..... \$7  
Wheat..... \$26 to \$27

### LACROSSE PROSPECTS.

Victoria Club Will Hold Their Inaugural Meeting Tomorrow.

A meeting of the Victoria Lacrosse Club will be held in the Pioneer Hall, Broad street, on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock, when the prospects for the coming season will be gone into. All players and admirers of the game are particularly invited to attend. There are quite a number of promising young players in the city who, along with quite a number of last year's team, should be able to make a fairly good aggregation to represent Victoria in the field.

At the meeting on Wednesday night it will be necessary to choose delegates to the meeting of the B. C. Lacrosse Association, which it to be held in Vancouver on Saturday, April 13th. The proposed Australian trip will also be discussed. New Westminster has given notice of several amendments to the rules, chief among which are a change in the time of matches and rests between games; also that clubs should put up a forfeit that they will play all the

The Best Friend of the  
Mother, Wife and  
Daughter.

## PAINE'S CELERY COMPOUND

The Great Spring Medicine  
That Restores Ailing Females to Perfect  
Health.

Mrs. Adamson, Says

"I Can Never Say Too Much  
In Favor of Paine's  
Celery Compound."

One of the oldest and best edited monthly magazines published in America, in a recent leading article, declares that more than half the revenue of physicians is derived from the treatment of females, and that about one case in every hundred is correctly diagnosed, showing that cures are extremely rare.

The important knowledge gained by women of every age about Paine's Celery Compound and the special and peculiar benefits it bestows on females suffering from ailments peculiar to their sex, as well as from the common ills of life, have made Paine's Celery Compound the most popular and trusted home medicine of the day.

In spring time when woman's nervous strength is overtaken by home work and duties and the constant demands of social functions, it is then that Paine's Celery Compound shows its invigorating and vitalizing effects, as the precious medicine is used from day to day. It quickly banishes nervousness, prostration, weakness, debility, languor, despondency, and the many needless ills that come to women of all ages.

Mrs. R. Adamson, Head of Millstream, King's Co. N. B., says: "I feel it due to briefly testify regarding the value of Paine's Celery Compound. Since childhood I suffered from sick headaches, neuralgia and constipation. Had attacks once a week which kept me confined to bed. Have been treated by a number of physicians without beneficial results. I procured six bottles of Paine's Celery Compound which was strongly recommended to me, and after a short time I found that new life and health coming that I so long wished for. Two years have passed and I have not had a return of my old troubles. I can never say too much in favor of Paine's Celery Compound."

games scheduled. Another proposed change is in the rule making it compulsory for players to be residents of the city for which they play.

Nanaimo will put in a senior team this year, having added several new players to their team. Fred Lynch of New Westminster's last year's team, and Churchill of Vancouver, are now said to be residents of the Coal City.

The Vancouver Lacrosse Club is now known as the Vancouver Lacrosse and Athletic Club, with "Chat" Quigley as secretary.

For more than fifty years the famous Jesse Moore whiskey has been the standard brand of the world.

Master Darwin Wood, age 11, who has been engaged to give an organ recital in the Metropolitan church to-night, at 8:15 o'clock, has performed on the largest organs in the world, including Crystal Palace organ, Albert Hall, Sheffield, New York, Philadelphia, Toronto and others. The leading musicians everywhere express their surprise at his youthful talent. Collection will be taken at the door. Come early if you wish a seat, as we expect the church will be over-crowded.

Three Bulgarian families in Macedonia have been massacred by Turks. Heavy snow storms are reported in Nebraska.

## Wills' English Pills ARE SYSTEM CLEANSERS.

Ordinary constipated mortals have the system filled with a load of waste and putrid matter that drives poison to every part of the body. Wills' English Pills are perfect system cleansers; they act gently and naturally and quickly remove the seeds of disease. Fully guaranteed by all druggists. While using Wills' English Pills, let your diet be Malt Breakfast Food, the most strengthening food for the weak stomach. All druggists sell Wills' English Pills at 25c, or sent by mail on receipt of price by The Wells & Richardson Co., Ltd., Montreal.

## A Question Of Dollars

We solve it for you and  
save you the dollars  
See our Jardinieres,  
40c, 50c, and 60c, good  
values.

## Hastie's Fair

77 Government Street  
**John Colbert**  
Plumber, Gas, Steam and Hot Water  
Fitter, Ships Plumbing, Etc.  
4 Broad St., Victoria, B.C.  
Telephone 552. P. O. Box 515.

### MINING BROKERS

## Wood & Smith

Duncans, V. I., B. C.  
Have some choice properties situated on Mts. Sicker and Richards for sale. Also shares in the Tyee Co., and Mt. Sicker & B. C. Dev. Co., listed in our office. Maps of the claims on Mt. Sicker and Brenton are surveyed and prepared by H. Fry, M. E., P. L. S., for sale. The latest mining information of the district may always be obtained at our office.

## Wanted

All in need of a good smoke to call at the  
**United Service Cigar Store**  
21 Store Street.

And forever hold their peace.  
Chas Hanbury, Late Royal Engineer,  
proprietor.

## Removal Notice

W. H. Adams, representing the Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine, has removed from 31 Fort street to 78 Douglas street.

## CANCELLATION OF RESERVE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the reservation placed on Crown lands situate in the Bennett Lake and Atlin Mining Divisions of Cassiar District, notice of which was published in the British Columbia Gazette and dated 13th December, 1898, is hereby cancelled.

W. C. WELLS,  
Chief Commissioner of Lands and Woe

## NOTICE.

Court of Assize, Nisi Prius, Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery will be held in the Court House at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at the places and on the dates following, namely:

City of Nanaimo, on the 23rd day of April, 1901.  
City of New Westminster, on the 23rd day of April, 1901.  
City of Nelson, on the 7th day of May, 1901.  
City of Revelstoke, on the 7th day of May, 1901.  
City of Vernon, on the 15th day of May, 1901.  
City of Kamloops, on the 23rd day of May, 1901.  
City of Vancouver, on the 21st day of May, 1901.  
City of Victoria, on the 28th day of May, 1901.  
Town of Clinton, on the 28th day of May, 1901.  
By Command,  
J. D. PRENTICE,  
Provincial Secretary.  
Provincial Secretary's Office, 20th March, 1901.

# Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People.

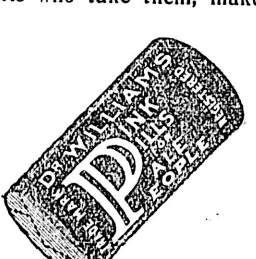
Cross and Suffering Children who are given them grow Plump and Rosy.



Weakly Backward Boys who are given them, grow Stout and Strong.



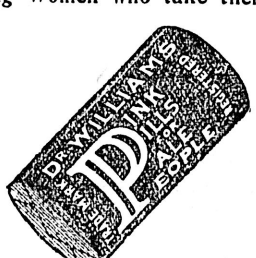
Pale, Sallow Girls who take them, make Happy Women.



Unhealthy, Languid Men who take them, grow Manly and Strong.



Breathless, Anaemic Young Women who take them grow Better Every Day.



Worried Wage-Winners who take them become Contented and Serene.



Tired, Back-achy Mothers who take them, find all their Ailments Cured.



We only ask you to believe this when it is proved. We ask you to prove it for yourself. Ask your neighbors, not people at a distance, but people you know and can believe, and you will receive absolute and unquestionable proof that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are everything that is claimed for them. Piece by piece we have collected evidence all over the country. Piece by piece we have published it. But you can have evidence for yourself that we have never heard of, if you ask what Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have done for your own neighbors.

Accumulated evidence proves that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cure locomotor ataxia, paralysis, St. Vitus dance, rheumatism, sciatica, nervous headache, nervous prostration, the after effects of la grippe, heart troubles, neuralgia, early decay and all forms of female weakness. The genuine bear the full name "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People" on the wrapper around every box. Sold by all dealers in medicine or sent post paid at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50, by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

## ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

Genuine  
**Carter's**  
Little Liver Pills.

Must Bear Signature of

W. H. Wood

See Fac-Simile Wrapper Below.

Very small and so easy  
to take as sugar.

FOR HEADACHE.  
FOR DIZZINESS.  
FOR INDIGESTION.  
FOR TORPID LIVER.  
FOR CONSTIPATION.  
FOR SALLOW SKIN.  
FOR THE COMPLEXION.

CURE SICK HEADACHE.



# Apollinaris

"THE QUEEN OF TABLE WATERS."

Bottled at and imported from the  
Apollinaris Spring, Rhenish Prussia,  
charged only with its own natural gas.  
Annual Sales: 28,009,350 Bottles.  
SOLE AGENTS: HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY.

## THE LINE OF MISERY.

From Daily Mail.

Three o'clock of a February morning, the great city, swamped in slush, is lifeless; only the coffee stalls live, scattered whirlpools of misfortune.  
At the corner of St. Martin's-le-Grand two score ragged men stretch out in single file, waiting under the wind and rain. Their stricken faces seem more pathetic than the right line they keep along the gutter. Observe how careful they are not to interfere with the traffic, which is conspicuous by its absence at three o'clock of February morning.  
That pallid little fellow who heads the queue is the fungoid product of a neighboring slum. At least two people sinned most grievously against his life before he was born. His mother here he is, with but the vaguest recollection of his mother's knowledge of his father, none of his name. Break the spell of this dank morning with the one word "Charley," he will turn on you a pair of ferret eyes, edged with thin, thin blood-red.

His history, like himself, is commonplace—too hackneyed perhaps for repetition. Charley is on the verge of eighteen; and he has spent exactly one-third of his life in jail. Every time he came up for sentence, a police sergeant came along to tell the court in an aggrieved tone that this was a "most worthless young fellow," who, if he only chose, could earn decent money by hawking newspapers, which, however, also mean the unsheltered streets and the wind and rain.

The next time Charley meets the recorder that functionary will send him into penal servitude. They will bring him back and back to the Old Bailey, his ferret eyes will be reddened, and he will be sent to the workhouse. For if Charley's existence puzzles law-givers, it may well puzzle Charley. One fine day they will remove him from the dock, not to Portland, as usual, but back to the place from whence he came, and so to the drop, which will be the end of Charley. Meanwhile the boy must live, here he is going to be no inquest on his body at nine o'clock this morning at any rate. But the sun will rise and set upon a day of glorious freedom within the corners of the workhouse, pestilential and cold, and here his life has been chained. He waits, therefore, with his puzzled, evil eyes fixed on the gloom that hides things good and bad—the crusts and kneaded bones from the tattered table, the galleons, the Newgate grave.

Each carries a piece of paper neatly folded under his arm—smoothed out journals in most cases, wet like the weather, and spattered with mud. Brown paper is the poorest of paper; few, of hardly any besides the one who comes next after Charley, and appears not to be any other. Night after night the same men steal out like starved rats to take their place along this gutter, this it becomes possible to learn the names of the men who have been here. The man with the brown paper has been in service; he now suffers because he was well-spoken and had good manners.

He is country-bred it seems, and came to London to work in a large hotel, where the day averaging a day, he was paid a shilling and sixpence, and he was sent to the workhouse for the pig tub, and slept in a cellar. Then an American lady and gentleman staying at the hotel took a fancy to him, and carried him off to Philadelphia in the capacity of footman. They had never employed a footman before; but the gentleman had just sold a Western copper mine to kind English financiers. That made him "up" and inclined to cut a dash.

High spirits pass; fancies evaporate as suddenly as they come. The evening American ladies and gentlemen weary of paying fifty dollars a month to a footman they do not want. There is no such thing as a month's warning in America. Within the space of three minutes the poor fellow found himself alone in Philadelphia, with the chance of a dollar bill in small silver all he owned out of the spacious world.

Of course he ought to have clung to that city and taken service with good people; there are plenty even to be found by a decent young Englishman of the servant class who cares to take the trouble. But he was barely nineteen, as well as a pathetic believer in the virtues of his native village. The man who has not the means to advance on his own road to independence can always get back home, though it is thousands of miles behind him. Besides, England provides abundant work for willing men, so long as they do not get pneumonia, which this young man got.

He spent his twenty-first birthday alone in London. Since he was necessarily out of work, and could not pay his parents anything for board and lodging they turned him out of doors in thin slippers the first day he became convalescent. Such was the simple tale he told, without whimpering, looking fixedly at the crown of Charley's hat. When he ended it was with no bitter fulminations against these heartless, drunken parents; he merely said: I shall get another cold, I know I shall. What was there to be done in the face of so much misery? But, plucked by the long hair, he found with plenty of life before him. While there is life there is hope; and when there is death there is peace.

The queue waxes with the day. There is less wind now and more rain, much more. Charley's eyes brighten visibly under the glaring gas lights, he pushes his head forward, his nostrils dilated. The reason comes next minute in the clang of an iron gate; the signal for the men to spread their papers out on the pavement beside them. But beyond this rustle of papers there is no sound, no subdued roaring after the fashion of the animals at the zoo, no hurried pacing from right to left—left to right—along the gutter. Animals are about to be fed all the same.

A porter emerges out of the gloom of the most office building. He carries a large brown bag tucked under his right elbow. The bag is so full that it needs the length

of the man's arm to encircle it. He begins with Charley, stops level with the latter's damp newspaper, lowers the mouth of the bag, dips up the bottom of it, as you may have seen water-sellers hasten to their water skins in more benighted climes. He shakes out a handful of ragged crusts and gnawed bones on the paper, after which he passes on. Charley, having packed up his ragged crusts, slinks into the gloom. One by one his wretched comrades follow him, that hidden they may eat this bread of affliction.

When the porter reaches the twelfth man on the line the bag is empty which means a return to the building to fetch a fresh supply. The twelfth man waits, as he has waited under happier circumstances in half the "swell" restaurants in London, at half-a-dozen of the finest clubs. Charley may count on Seven Dials; number twelve is the indubitable product of the Companies Act, 1862-1900. He was rich once; or at least had money; been in the militia too, whereof he grew to be a major by-and-by.

Those about who know him will tell you this and much more how he had never run straight from his mouth and out of his lower lip in the financial scale, with no luck and no qualities, except unquenchable hope, fathering one abortive company after another until his clothes hardly hung together. They are given and faded; but his face is far the seediest thing about him, and he wears spats. He has sons and daughters married and respectably settled in the Midlands, who never open a newspaper without hoping to read that papa is dead.

He resembles a tumbled hawk, as he cranes his neck forward to see that the porter is really coming back. A second and a third bag are emptied. Fifteen men at the end of the queue still remain to be fed; the porter has not yet returned. But the man like some silent prayers. But the porter has disappeared to return no more. Each night half a score or so have to be sent empty away. They pick up their property for another day, but of unfed it makes no difference, all vanish into the gathering dawn.

The wholesome, comfortable dawn; ah, yes. And at least one witness of their misery. He is given and faded; but his face is far the seediest thing about him, and he wears spats. He has sons and daughters married and respectably settled in the Midlands, who never open a newspaper without hoping to read that papa is dead.

CHARLES BENHAM.

Important Deductions of Dr. Valeo, of Beauport, Quebec.

From Montreal Star.

There are some features of the report made to the government by Dr. Valeo, Superintendent of the Lunatic Asylum at Beauport, that should be made known as widely as possible, not only on account of the admitted skill and long experience of this expert upon all forms of insanity, but also because of the dangers to the public safety which he indicates in the popular impressions respecting lunatics. His remarks on this head possess a peculiar significance at this time, in view of the harrowing newspaper story that has just gone the round of the newspapers, of the unfortunate western woman who drowned six of her children in a well. A number of "doctors" and "experts" have been called in to explain the case, and the doctor from amongst the patients in the asylum at Beauport.

Referring to the popular fallacy that the most dangerous lunatic is the one who follows the most noise, the doctor explains that the danger is not in the noise, but in the rule, from the raving mania, the more treacherous, depressive forms of insanity. The more turbulent cases are not so often given to deeds of violence. It is altogether different, he says, with the others. The more the noise, the more the danger. The more the noise, the more the danger. The more the noise, the more the danger.

them up in the barn and to set fire to it. death of her children. She was sent to the asylum. "It is not advisable to have such facts known in order to draw attention to the danger of delaying to send to the asylums lunatics who at first may appear inoffensive. But apart from these serious risks there is another which I have pointed out already in my report."

"Insanity is not, properly speaking, a contagious disease, but in the family surroundings, where there is an hereditary tendency, it may be catching. I have already published several observations of this nature, and during the current year we admitted two sisters whose insanity seems to have been transmitted from one to the other. Both these girls, seamstresses by occupation, lived together and earned a living with difficulty. The youngest, 47 years old, first showed signs of delirium accompanied by hallucination in sight and hearing. By telling her sister what she had heard and seen she succeeded so well in her work upon her mind that at the end of the month, the latter showed almost the same symptoms, and both of them were brought to the asylum on the same day. From all these reasons we must conclude that in cases of recent insanity the sooner the patient is sent to the asylum and consequently not responsible for the harm and treated the better for him and the inquest showed that she was insane those around him."

## BUSINESS POINTERS

For the benefit of country store keepers and others interested, there will be published every issue in the appropriate column, the prices being paid by jobbers for the product of the Companies Act, 1862-1900. He was rich once; or at least had money; been in the militia too, whereof he grew to be a major by-and-by.

Save your money and try the new goods. Some special attractions for this week. See advertisement on page 5.

A good all round printer who can show proper references is wanted. Apply as directed in "Want" column.

The Little Sweetland will be fed; the porter has not yet returned. But the man like some silent prayers. But the porter has disappeared to return no more. Each night half a score or so have to be sent empty away. They pick up their property for another day, but of unfed it makes no difference, all vanish into the gathering dawn.

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There are some features of the report made to the government by Dr. Valeo, Superintendent of the Lunatic Asylum at Beauport, that should be made known as widely as possible, not only on account of the admitted skill and long experience of this expert upon all forms of insanity, but also because of the dangers to the public safety which he indicates in the popular impressions respecting lunatics. His remarks on this head possess a peculiar significance at this time, in view of the harrowing newspaper story that has just gone the round of the newspapers, of the unfortunate western woman who drowned six of her children in a well. A number of "doctors" and "experts" have been called in to explain the case, and the doctor from amongst the patients in the asylum at Beauport.

Referring to the popular fallacy that the most dangerous lunatic is the one who follows the most noise, the doctor explains that the danger is not in the noise, but in the rule, from the raving mania, the more treacherous, depressive forms of insanity. The more turbulent cases are not so often given to deeds of violence. It is altogether different, he says, with the others. The more the noise, the more the danger. The more the noise, the more the danger.

CHARLES BENHAM.

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## LADYSMITH LADYSMITH

THE FUTURE.

INDUSTRIAL CITY INDUSTRIAL CITY INDUSTRIAL CITY  
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Company's pay office will be moved to Ladysmith. The short direct line from Extension to Ladysmith will start building this spring. Building is going on all over the town, and fine buildings too.

Everything advertised is sure coming to pass.

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We are prepared AS YOUR AGENTS, to place orders on the S.E. and S.W. Produce Exchanges for Canadian or American Railway and Industrial Stocks, and for Wheat, Corn or Pork, either for delivery or for cash.

Through Messrs. Downing, Hopkins & Co. of Portland, Ore., and Messrs. E. Lobdell & Co. of New York City.

You are invited to our offices, 44 Port Street, and 10 Broad Street, where continuous telegraphic quotations on the leading stocks and from the New York and London markets are to be seen. Quotations received between 7 a.m. and 12:30 p.m.

Finance and Commerce

DAILY MARKET QUOTATIONS.

(By B. Williams & Co., Stock Brokers.)

New York, March 25.—The following quotations ruled on the Produce Exchange today:

Open. High. Low. Close.

Wheat—

May—80 1/2 80 3/4 80 1/4 80 1/2

Corn—

May—47 47 1/2 47 1/4 47 1/2

Ann. Sugar—142 1/2 142 1/4 141 3/4 142 1/2

People's Gas—107 1/2 107 1/4 107 1/4 107 1/2

C. M. & S. P.—150 1/2 150 1/4 149 3/4 150 1/2

C. B. & Q.—100 100 100 100

Carbons—125 125 125 125

C. R. L. & P.—128 1/2 128 1/4 127 3/4 128 1/2

R. T. T.—80 1/2 80 1/4 80 1/4 80 1/2

A. & S. P. G.—94 1/2 94 1/4 94 1/4 94 1/2

B. & O.—92 1/2 92 1/4 92 1/4 92 1/2

L. & N.—100 100 100 100

U. P. G.—92 1/2 92 1/4 92 1/4 92 1/2

Con. Tobacco—45 45 45 45

N. P. G.—87 1/2 87 1/4 87 1/4 87 1/2

T. C. & L.—57 57 57 57

A. & S. P. G.—94 1/2 94 1/4 94 1/4 94 1/2

W. C. L.—89 89 89 89

C. M. & S. P.—150 1/2 150 1/4 149 3/4 150 1/2

Money loaning at 2 1/2 per cent.

MINING EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

(Furnished by A. W. Moore & Co., Ltd.)

The following were the closing quotations on the Mining Exchange today:

R. C. Gold Fields—3 1/2 3 1/4 3 1/4 3 1/2

Branden & Golden Crown—3 3 3 3

Canadian G. F. S.—7 1/2 7 1/4 7 1/4 7 1/2

Cariboo Hydraulic—110 110 110 110

Centre Star—110 110 110 110

Crow's Nest Pass Coal—\$100 \$78

Goldfield—5 1/2 5 1/4 5 1/4 5 1/2

Deer Trail Coal—2 1/2 2 1/4 2 1/4 2 1/2

Everest Star—8 8 8 8

Fairview Corp.—3 1/2 3 1/4 3 1/4 3 1/2

Golden Star—4 4 4 4

Giant—4 4 4 4

Iron Mask—28 28 28 28

Knob Hill—12 12 12 12

Granby Smeiter—52 52 52 52

Montreal & London—5 5 5 5

Morning Glory—8 8 8 8

Morden—5 5 5 5

Noble Five—6 3/4 6 3/4 6 3/4 6 3/4

North Star—85 85 85 85

Orion—72 72 72 72

Payne—40 40 40 40

Rambler Cariboo Coal—28 28 28 28

Republie—34 34 34 34

Virtue—17 1/2 17 1/4 17 1/4 17 1/2

War Eagle Coal—43 43 43 43

Waterloo—25 25 25 25

White Deer—41 41 41 41

Winnipeg—9 1/2 9 1/4 9 1/4 9 1/2

Wonderful, 2,000 at 5 1/2.

Golden Star, 1,000, 500 at 5 1/2, 1,000, 500 at 5 1/2.

Note.—The Exchange stands adjourned 'till 11 a.m. Tuesday, out of respect to the late Hon. A. W. Ross.

## RICHMOND

## NAVY CUT TOBACCO.

WHOLESALE The Vancouver Agency Ltd. Limited VANCOUVER, B. C.

STEEL'S SALOON, BASTION SQUARE, FOR Bass' Pure Ale on Draught, Clam Chowder Breakfast and lunch rooms open from 7 to 7. Fresh eggs daily from ranch.

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HAVE YOUR EASY SHOES SOLED FOR

## 75 CENTS GIBSON'S SHOE SHOP.

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## MR. STODDART, JEWELLER

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New England Stem Wind Watches, \$2.00. Waterbury Nickel Alarm Clocks, \$1.00. Ladies' Long Gold Filled Watches, warranted 20 years, from \$5.00.

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# CLAIMS OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

Report submitted to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor by the Hon. James Dunsmuir and the Hon. D. M. Eberts on their mission to Ottawa as a Delegation from the Government of British Columbia.

By Command,

J. D. PRENTICE,  
Provincial Secretary.

Provincial Secretary's Office, March 15th, 1901.

## REPORT OF THE DELEGATION.

To His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor in Council:

Sir: In accordance with your instructions, the undersigned beg to report that they proceeded as a delegation to Ottawa to lay before the government of Canada certain matters requiring adjustment between the two governments, and to present certain claims of the province of British Columbia, and to obtain recognition at the hands of the Dominion.

As you are aware, the matters referred to were fully discussed before our departure, and were as follows:

1. Chinese and Japanese immigration.
2. The right of the province to a greater share of the revenues out of the Chinese immigration Act.
3. The fisheries.
4. The encouragement of ship-building on the British Columbia coast.
5. Readjustment of the lumber tariff in the interests of the local industry.
6. Financial relations of the Province of British Columbia and the Dominion of Canada.
7. Co-operation of the Dominion with the Province in the matter of railway development in British Columbia.
8. The settlement of the Songhees Indian reserve.
9. Readjustment of boundaries of Indian reserves in British Columbia.
10. The right of the province to administer the minerals under Indian reserves.
11. The right of the province to the foreshores, and the minerals under the same.
12. The salaries of judges.
13. Amendment of the Naturalization Act, to prevent fraudulent naturalization of aliens.
14. The claims of Robert Angus for compensation for timber seized within the Dominion railway belt.
15. Claims for compensation in connection with small-scale quarantines along the international railway belt.
16. And several other matters of mere minor import.

The delegation left Victoria on the 5th January, and arrived in Ottawa on Saturday, the 14th, and on that day met Sir Wilfrid Laurier and arranged for a meeting for the following Tuesday. Owing, however, to the death of Queen Victoria, news of which was received shortly after our arrival, and the near approach of the opening of Parliament, which took place on the 19th of February, negotiations extended over a longer period than was at first anticipated. The ministers were very busy preparing for the work of the session, and meeting delegations from various quarters; consequently their time was greatly occupied, and the opportunities of interviewing the several members of the administration were more limited than would have been the case under ordinary circumstances.

However, we are pleased to report that we were afforded every facility possible of presenting our case to individual members and the government as a whole, and were cordially received. Our representations were courteously considered throughout, and fully discussed. Subsequent to the preliminary interviews with Sir Wilfrid Laurier, we had conferences on the 17th with Hon. David Mills, minister of justice; on the 18th, with Sir Wilfrid Laurier, prime minister; on the 19th, with Sir Louis Davies, on the 20th, with the Hon. A. G. Blair, minister of railways; on the 21st, with Hon. Clifford Sifton, minister of the interior; on the 22nd, with Mr. Blair; on the 23rd, with Mr. Mills; and on the 24th, with Sir Wilfrid Laurier and the members of the cabinet. We left Ottawa on February 25th, after a very pleasant stay.

A good deal has been said about public sentiment being educated to discourage the employment of Mongolian labor wherever possible, and while that may be commendable in itself, it will fall in practice to meet the case; because in large industries, more particularly in the lumber trade, the employment of cheap labor is a necessity, and to utilize it wherever and wherever available, will undoubtedly exist.

In my opinion, the only satisfactory way to deal with the whole subject is by the increase of the per capita tax in the immigration act, and by enactment of legislation, similar to the Natal Act, to regulate their employment while in the country. It is true that the Dominion government has increased the per capita tax from \$50 to \$100 per head, but, as you will have already ascertained, the revenue of the province of British Columbia is not so large as that of the Dominion, and it is not so easy to meet the requirements. Sentiment throughout British Columbia is absolutely opposed to any tampering with the question. The opposition of the Imperial authorities must not be allowed to deter us, in this integral and most loyal part of the Empire, and if sufficient remedies have been permitted to be exercised in other colonies, they cannot consistently be refused to Canada, our case being all the stronger from the fact that by our direct geographical relation as a high way of traffic to the Orient we are particularly exposed to the evils of such immigration.

We look to the Dominion to afford as relief, and while I am absolutely opposed to an unconstitutional exercise of remedies by the province, by the very nature of things, if the Imperial authorities, by the proper authorities, shall have a continuance of undesirable and hasty and ill-considered legislation. It will, furthermore, create an irritation prejudicial to the harmony which hitherto has always characterized our relations with the Dominion, and which is so necessary to the full effect to the objects of Confederation.

I am sending as an appendix to this letter copies of the resolutions which have been passed during the recent Session of the Legislature, together with copies of the Acts relating to immigration and the regulation of labor. I also append a list of the resolutions and references which appear in our Journals, and Sessional Papers since Confederation from which you will see that it has always been a live question in the minds of the people and that as time has gone on the expressions of public sentiment have become more pronounced and frequent. This Government desires to see

the question finally and satisfactorily disposed of, and I am of opinion that it should not be taken hold of now as well as some future time.

If the Government of Japan intends to adhere to the policy it has announced, it will possibly dispose of the matter as far as Japanese are concerned, but we want some definite assurance on that point. I am aware that the difficulties with respect to the Japanese are greater than with respect to the Chinese on account of the difference in the status of the two nations; but the conditions of competition being identical, the problem, so far as the Chinese are concerned, is the same in both cases.

While on this subject I wish to call your attention to the frauds which have been perpetrated in connection with the naturalization of Japanese. This would seem to suggest some necessary amendment to the Naturalization Act in order to prevent the recurrence of such abuses in the future. The evasions of the act which have taken place are of the most scandalous nature, and I have no doubt that, after the subject has been thoroughly investigated, you will have sufficient reason to amend the Naturalization Act. The Attorney-General, in this connection, also, I desire, on behalf of the Government, to bring again to the attention of your Government the appointment of the revenue agents to the operation of the Chinese Immigration Act. While only one agent to the revenue has been appointed, this province has to suffer the whole of the evils arising from such immigration. What we beg to propose, and believe to be our right, is that the money remaining over after the expenses of the operation of the Act are met should be paid to this Government.

The right of the province to the present apportionment is, I understand, based upon the material effects of Chinese immigration in the province, and is regarded as compensation for resultant local evils. If the principle of an apportionment at all is a right, and if the claims of the province to the whole of the revenue are equally obvious, I think that it is so clear as not to admit of argument. The numbers of Chinese who find their way to Eastern Canada, and the effect on the labor market, and the effect on the wages of the total population, is in the hands of the total population, and is not to be appreciated. On the other hand, our population is so comparatively limited that any influx of Chinese is felt in a correspondingly increased ratio.

The government furthermore held that, until the delimitation of the Alaska boundary had been finally effected, it was inadvisable to grant charters for railways to or through undefined or disputed territory, and until that dispute was settled efforts should be concentrated upon an enterprise wholly within Canadian territory, and which would open up and develop new and promising districts in the province. This government is prepared to enter upon negotiations at once with such an end in view, and would strongly urge upon you the great desirability of co-operation with us. Our object is to work in perfect harmony with your government in this matter.

The general question of the relations of the provinces and the Dominion in respect to railways must also inevitably come up for review and adjustment, and the present is, in my opinion, a most favorable time to settle it on a permanent basis. The signs are already not wanting of a conflict which, as the result of an overlapping control, may some day, if not very soon, become very serious. The superior rights of the Dominion in respect to jurisdiction to regulate the right of eminent domain possessed by the provinces are, to some extent, irreconcilable, and if it may not be deemed necessary for that purpose to amend the British North America Act, at least some definite agreement should be reached in order to define jurisdiction and promote mutual interests. If the several governments of the Dominion were to confer with a view to adopting a common policy in respect to railways, a practical and mutually satisfactory solution would doubtless be reached.

In approaching this matter from the British Columbia standpoint, I fully apprehend the objections that may arise in Eastern Canada, and, knowing full well the political predominance of the East over the West, I can readily understand, without any clear understanding of our position, the influence of the East may be opposed to any of the arrangements I have suggested. It is not, however, with any feeling of hostility or spirit of sectionalism that we have approached this subject, but with the confidence in the inherent love of justice and good common sense of the people of Canada as a whole, and it is only necessary that they should appreciate more fully the real condition of affairs to coincide with the views expressed by me. I would be glad to outline a policy that would be of the greatest possible benefit to the whole Dominion, I could suggest nothing that would be more in the interests of its people than I have in the foregoing.

The first place, the development of British Columbia in the way indicated would immensely increase the trade of Eastern centres, and afford a vastly increased outlet for their surplus energy and capital.

From a fiscal point of view, the revenue from the coast and inland revenue receipts would be enormously augmented, just as these were stimulated by the building of the Canadian Pacific railway, and by the opening up of the mining sections and such new districts as the Yukon and Athla. We have only to look at the rate of increase shown in the trade navigation returns of the past twenty-five years, and particularly since 1885, to be firmly convinced of that.

Lastly, and not least, the results of the general development of this province on a scale of immigration and trade would be to add materially to the importance of Canada as a place to the front rank of producing nations, and thereby attract the attention of the whole world to its advantages. This is a consummation so desirable that it cannot be approached too earnestly, and I am ever, Canadian, and render his endorsement of such a policy a necessary and foregone conclusion.

The government of Canada is entitled to the fullest share of credit on account of the Crow's Nest railway, and in that connection I have to observe that in Eastern Canada the building of that road has been regarded too much in the light of a generous concession to the claims of this Province on the Dominion. I wish to point out that the demand for a shorter line from Vancouver to the coast came not so much from British Columbia as from the manufacturers and wholesale merchants of Eastern Canada, who, for business reasons, appreciated its vital importance to

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This is not a new departure. During the session of 1898, the policy of the government of this province, as announced in the house, was based on views which, in the main, it still adheres to, a policy rendered the more justifiable and necessary by events of subsequent development and the more need, the phases of the Alaska boundary question. The then Premier advocated towards railway development, having in view joint action based on some determined ratio of assistance, and announced a policy of co-operation as between the governments. You are familiar with the political events which, since that time, interrupted the proposed negotiations.

Since the present administration came into power, it has had this matter re-considered, and, in the meantime, the recent session, in dealing with charters for railway companies seeking entrance to the North country, it took strong grounds conformable with the lines laid down by the Dominion itself during the past several years.

On this subject, I submit a copy of a report of the railway committee, and extracts from the Colonist's and Times' accounts of the debate which arose when the report in question was presented to the house.

The government furthermore held that, until the delimitation of the Alaska boundary had been finally effected, it was inadvisable to grant charters for railways to or through undefined or disputed territory, and until that dispute was settled efforts should be concentrated upon an enterprise wholly within Canadian territory, and which would open up and develop new and promising districts in the province. This government is prepared to enter upon negotiations at once with such an end in view, and would strongly urge upon you the great desirability of co-operation with us. Our object is to work in perfect harmony with your government in this matter.

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prise of this character. With sufficient encouragement to overcome the present disadvantages, ships could be built to meet the needs of the industry, and a sufficient number of skilled mechanics to enable the industry to be conducted on a large scale in competition with Puget Sound and elsewhere. It would not only create a new industry, but establish a fleet and afford those transport facilities necessary to the development of maritime trade. Every natural condition is favorable to such a development of maritime trade. Every natural condition is favorable to such a development of maritime trade. Every natural condition is favorable to such a development of maritime trade.

The present status of the fishing industry has been fully referred to in the memorandum. Since 1876, from zero it has steadily grown to a value of that of the whole of the Dominion, with 1890, a revenue of \$45,000 arising out of development, then in 1900 \$33,343. It is conceded that the fisheries of the Pacific Coast are still practically undeveloped, and that great possibilities exist in respect not only of salmon, but of halibut, cod, "skil," herring, coelacan, sardines, and other well-known fish. There are also great possibilities in respect to a proportionately increased revenue from year to year.

Our inland lakes and rivers, too, under careful cultivation, are capable of large production, and with the growing development of the mines of the interior will follow a large population and ready market. In view of the present conditions and the possibilities of the future, based on the growth of the industry, in the past, it is fair to assume that the revenue will ultimately reach \$100,000 per annum. There are, therefore, to be recommended to the Government of British Columbia that, in lieu of an annual payment of \$50,000 by the Dominion to the Province, the control of the fisheries be allowed to rest exclusively in the Dominion. It is understood, of course, that such an arrangement is subject to ratification by the legislative assembly of British Columbia.

Yours very faithfully,  
(Signed) JAMES DUNSMUIR.

#### MEMORANDUM re FISHERIES.

Under the decision of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in the fisheries case (1898 Appeal Cases), the respective rights of the provinces and the Dominion are set out in detail. In general view, the fish, as a property or asset, would seem to belong to the provinces, but jurisdiction in respect to legislation and the right to license remains very much involved, with still further rights to be determined in relation to fishing within the three-mile limit.

There is no doubt, however, that the provinces are entitled to a very much larger share of control, though not of regulation and to obtain revenue by licensing. The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council showed a disinclination to determine abstract rights, or to discuss academically the issues involved, desiring rather that definite issues should be submitted to them. Their Lordships laid down certain principles as to the Dominion and the provinces, but, unfortunately, but intimated very clearly that a number of cases might arise under their decision which would have to be decided according to the special circumstances in each case.

It is plain, therefore, that the issues are so involved that the "spheres of influence" of the Dominion and the provinces, respectively, would only be ultimately defined after a number of definite cases had been submitted, involving litigation and delay. The wisest and most practical course would seem to be that of settlement by convention. An agreement might, therefore, be made, defining without litigation, what share of control each of the Governments should exercise.

In the preliminary report of the Deputy Minister of Marine and Fisheries (1899), reference is made to an understanding with the authorities of the several provinces to allow the matter to remain in abeyance. This would imply, at least, that an arrangement had been made with British Columbia to continue the administration of the fisheries, as in the past, but by reference to the several departments no correspondence can be found bearing on the subject.

The second part of the case, so far as the fisheries are concerned, refers to the claims of the provinces. In the past the condition of affairs has given to the Federal authorities the entire revenue derivable from the industry, with no comparable returns, so far as British Columbia is concerned, in respect to expenditure of public money and the development of fisheries in the Pacific Coast. The disparity is so great as to render it extraordinary that it should not have suggested itself to the Dominion authorities.

From the fiscal year ending 1898-1899, the report of which is the last published, the total fisheries revenue for all Canada was \$76,447.75, of which British Columbia alone contributed \$45,801.75, or about three-fifths the entire amount of revenue.

On the other hand the expenditures on account of the fishery industry in Canada, including cost of administration, fish hatcheries, fishery protection service, fishery bounties and other expenses, amounted in the same year to \$408,754.92, of which British Columbia's share was \$12,195.61.

Considering the extent of the sea coast of British Columbia and the great value of the fisheries requiring development, special encouragement should have been given, as has been done for some years in the Maritime Provinces, in the nature of the services referred to.

Taking the year 1898-99 as an instance, the position of affairs is thus summarized:

Fisheries, all Canada, salaries, etc.	\$5,278.59
B. C. salaries, etc.	8,459.47
Fisheries protection, all Canada	105,123.27
British Columbia	None
Fish hatcheries, all Canada	24,592.57
British Columbia	3,736.14
Fishery bounties, all Canada	164,193.73
British Columbia	None
Oyster cultivation, all Canada	4,261.33
British Columbia	None
Cultivation of oysters, all Canada	1,100.00
British Columbia	None
Miscellaneous, all Canada	3,615.37
British Columbia	None

It will be seen, therefore, that during the year in question, while British Columbia contributed three-fifths of the revenue derivable from the fishery industry, it enjoyed only one-fifth of the entire expenditure, whereas from the importance of its geographical position, value and extent of its food fishes, the great length of its coast line, and the obvious disadvantages suffered by the Province, in comparison with the fisheries of the Eastern coast, on account of distance from the market and the higher price of labor, it should have had special consideration.

During previous years, while the distinction is less marked, in some cases a similar discrimination is noticeable throughout, as will be seen by the accompanying table, in which the balance of revenue contributed on account of fisheries over expenditure is conspicuous.

In 1898 the total expenditure in Canada was \$441,725, of which British Columbia's share was \$115,500. In 1897 British Columbia contributed one-fifth of the fisheries revenue, while the share of the expenditure was about one-third. In 1896 British Columbia contributed one-fourth of the revenue, and her share of the expenditure was one-fifth. In 1895 British Columbia contributed one-fourth of the revenue, and her share of the expenditure was one-fifth. In 1894 British Columbia contributed one-third of the revenue, and her share of the expenditure was one-fifth. In 1893 British Columbia contributed one-third of the revenue, and her share of the expenditure was one-fifth. In 1892 British Columbia contributed one-sixth of the revenue, and her share of the expenditure was one-fifth. In 1891 British Columbia contributed one-fifth of the revenue, and her share of the expenditure was one-fifth. In 1890 British Columbia contributed one-fifth of the revenue, and her share of the expenditure was one-fifth.

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The value of fisheries in British Columbia is about one-fifth of those of the whole of Canada. It is learned with pleasure that the Dominion government has decided to build and equip two cruisers for the protection of the deep-sea fisheries on the Pacific Coast. This, however, it is obvious, does not affect the revenues contributed by British Columbia, as they have been wholly derivable from licenses to fishermen who fish for salmon in the rivers and inlets, which are within provincial jurisdiction. The cruisers are to protect the fisheries within the three-mile limit, jurisdiction over which is still claimed by the Dominion.

It is submitted, in lieu of such benefits as are and have been conferred on the Eastern coast in fostering and protecting the fishing industry in the way of fishery protection service, experimental work in hatcheries and the establishment of bounties and kindred matters, that a sum should be donated annually to bonus ship-building on the Pacific Coast.

The rights in and to the fisheries for the future may be considered apart from the question of ship-building. In the view of the disadvantages under which the Province of British Columbia has labored in the past, as compared with the advantages enjoyed by the fisheries of the Maritime provinces, and as some measure of compensation, it is suggested that a sum of \$100,000 should be set aside each year out of the consolidated revenue fund for ten years, as a bonus to encourage ship-building on the Pacific Coast.

Appendices to this memorandum are submitted:  
(a) Copy of letter to Sir Wilfrid Laurier from Hon. James Dunsuir, dated 2nd October, 1900.  
(b) Letter to Hon. James Dunsuir from the members of the Province of British Columbia.  
(c) Letter from John Hendry, president of the British Columbia Mills, Timber & Trading Company.

Honorable James Dunsuir, Ottawa, Ont.  
Dear Sir: The matter of promoting building and owning of sea-going vessels in British Columbia appears to me of such importance that we beg to address you on the subject in the hope that some steps may be taken towards its accomplishment.

From its extended coast line, our Province is emphatically a maritime province, and from its position on the one shore of the Pacific, whilst large consuming communities occupy the other, it should certainly be a ship-building and ship-owning province, possessing a merchant marine of its own to carry its goods to the Pacific and to carry goods from the Pacific to its own ports.

Viewed merely as an industry, ship-building is a most important one to introduce and to encourage at first, we feel sure, and soon attain to large dimensions. The experience gained from what has already been done in this line in United States territory to the south of us, has proved our timber to be preeminently suitable for ship-building and ship-owning. Our Province is well adapted to be the field of such an industry, which, without doubt, attract desirable settlers and furnish good employment for numbers of mechanics.

Two of the most important productions of our Province are of considerable bulk and value, and lumber requiring a considerable number of vessels for their transportation. The Province exports largely of both, and could increase its exports were it provided with carriers of our own instead of being almost wholly dependent for carriers on those who are chiefly our competitors and who take advantage of their position to hamper the extension of our trade by discriminating rates against British Columbia landing ports.

This is especially the case in the lumber trade, as, for example, on 1,000 feet of lumber, freight being charged to land in British Columbia than on Puget Sound, thus greatly hampering the trade of the Province with all the ports in Australia, China, South America and Africa.

trade in the Pacific are built in the adjoining State of Washington at a cost of about \$65 per ton for those of from 600 to 800 tons, and about \$80 per ton for those from 800 to 1,000 tons registered tonnage. Until the business got fairly established, vessels could not be built at the same price in British Columbia, and we therefore hope that the government may grant some assistance to equalize the difference until the industry is fairly established. We would suggest the granting of a bonus equivalent to \$15 per ton registered on all vessels of 600 tons built in the province within a stated term after the passage of the Act.

We feel sure that such a course would result favorably to the province, by, firstly, establishing an important industry which would employ a large number of men; secondly, by creating a fleet of vessels owned in the Province, thereby increasing and fostering a sea-faring population, whilst their outfitting, supplying and repairing would largely increase business in our ports; and thirdly, that by the possession of such a fleet our export trade would be extended and increased to the advantage of all.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,  
Yours very truly,  
(Signed) JOHN HENDRY.  
Vancouver, B.C., January 16th, 1901.

Victoria, December 12th, 1900.  
The Honorable Jas. Dunsuir, Premier of British Columbia:

Sir: The undersigned, who are interested in the shipping of the Province, realize the urgent necessity of protecting the Province against the unjust discrimination against our ports, and we would respectfully ask your government to assist in establishing the industry of ship-building in British Columbia.

Bonus.—We would ask a bonus for five years, amounting to \$10 (ten dollars) per ton registered on each vessel built in this province, either of iron, steel or wood, from 450 tons register and upwards.

Further Bonus.—We further ask that \$5 (five dollars) per ton register be given as a bonus to all vessels built in the Province during the first five years.

Cost of Building.—We submit that the cost of building a vessel in the Province of 800 tons register is about \$80 per ton, or \$64,000.

Wages.—We estimate that the wages spent on construction would be about 75 per cent., or \$48,000 on a ship of tons.

Number Employed.—Probably 50 men would be employed for 10 months in building a ship of 800 tons, and reckoning the usual estimate of 4 persons depending on each man for a livelihood, there would be 200 people gaining a maintenance for 9 months for each vessel constructed.

General Benefit.—Every industry in the Province would benefit directly or indirectly by the establishment of this industry. Even the agricultural community would derive benefit from the increased circulation of money spent in ship-building.

Freight.—It is estimated that \$36,000 per annum are spent in freight to each vessel of 800 tons loaded in the Province, which should be spent here instead of going away.

Discrimination.—United States ports discriminate against our lumber to the extent of 60 cents per one thousand feet, and this is a clear loss to our mills—the 60 cents per thousand feet is probably the average profit at the present time.

Justification.—We contend that we are justified in asking a bonus for several reasons:

1. The higher prices for materials imported, consequent on duties and heavy freight;  
2. It is necessary to get government assistance in establishing a ship-building plant here;  
3. The bonus is required to induce outside capital to come into the Province.

We have, etc.,  
(Signed) JOHN G. CON.

The Province of British Columbia, with its extensive shore line, is emphatically a "maritime" province, and must develop its own shipping industry to prosper in the extension of its overseas commerce, while its possession of ample supplies of timber of unsurpassed fitness for the purpose, seems to indicate it as peculiarly adapted to be the seat of such an industry and branch of commerce as ship-building and ship-owning.

This is the more evident from the fact that the type of vessel best suited for trade in the Pacific is that of the wood on vessels constructed on this coast, a large number of which, built in the States of Washington, Oregon and California, have been operated in the trade of the Pacific with the most marked success.

Two of the principal products of the Coast, and of our own Province in particular, lumber and coal, are commodities of considerable bulk, requiring a large number of vessels for their transportation, and the trade in lumber alone from Puget Sound and British Columbia with countries on the Pacific and with Africa amounted last year to 200,000,000 feet, of which British Columbia contributed only 60,000,000 feet.

This trade is constant to expand with the further development of these countries, notably Australia, China and South Africa. The tonnage in the Pacific adapted to the trade is far below the requirements, so that not only would there be assured business for the vessels, but their existence would assist greatly in the expansion of other business.

If we consider the subject with reference to British Columbia alone the situation is, that we have our natural products of lumber and coal on the one side of the Pacific, while large consuming communities requiring these very products occupy the other. The natural outcome of this condition is that one or the other of the two should own and operate the vessels engaged in the trade, and from the fact that our Province is better adapted for ship-building than these countries are, that one should be British Columbia.

We are not in a position to give statistics regarding the coast trade, but considering the lumber trade alone, we find that during 1900 sixty (60) vessels loaded cargoes in British Columbia for markets already mentioned, the aggregate amount of freight paid on the transportation of our lumber being nearly \$800,000. British Columbia could build and own the vessels for this trade, and profit, in the first place, by the establishment within the Province of the ship-building industry giving employment to a large number of mechanics and other laborers; and secondly, by the owning and operating of these vessels, thus keeping to the Province the large sums paid to others for the transportation of our products, whilst in addition there would be the advantages to be gained in the growing up of a hardy sea-faring population within its limits.

ship-building and ship-owning has been considered in the foregoing remarks only in reference to that industry by itself, but the importance of still greater importance when considered in relation to the branches of trade of the Province which require vessels for the prosecution of their business, and for which they are at present almost wholly dependent on those of some assistance to equalize the difference until the industry is fairly established. This is particularly the case in the lumber trade; the vessels best suited for the trans-Pacific trade being chiefly owned in San Francisco, and largely owned, or controlled, by those interested in the lumber trade, who take advantage of their position to hamper the extension of British Columbia's trade by making discriminating rates against British Columbia landing ports to the extent of 2s. 6d. per 1,000 feet in comparison with loading ports of Puget Sound.

It is evident that to secure business the British Columbia manufacturer must make good to his customer this difference in freight by a proportionate reduction in price or lower the business, and as competition is at its height, and prices cut down to the lowest possible point, this cannot always be done, and the business is consequently lost to the province.

As already mentioned, the entire ship-owning of lumber from Puget Sound and British Columbia is confined, the same kind of lumber being produced by both, whilst in 1890, 200,000,000 feet, of which British Columbia shipped only 60,000,000 feet, while the producing capacity of the mills in British Columbia situated so as to be able to engage in a large trade, is at least 175,000,000 feet per annum. The mills are operated only ten hours per day. Of the output about 120,000,000 feet would be available for this foreign trade, or nearly the business done last year, whilst the mills of Puget Sound shipped during the same period 140,000,000 feet of which 65,000,000 feet, being 3,000,000 feet in excess of the entire quantity shipped by British Columbia, was taken by our sister colony, Australia, which would certainly give the preference to British Columbia on equal terms, especially in the case of British Columbia has the preference at equal prices. British Columbia, therefore, has done but half the business that could be done with its mills running day time only, whilst the Puget Sound mills have been taxed to their utmost, working day and night to supply the demand, and this condition is almost entirely owing to British Columbia not having a merchant fleet.

A great increase in this trade is confidently expected in the near future, but it is certain that the business will go past us unless prompt steps are taken to promote the creation of a fleet of home-owned vessels. This is the more necessary that there is no other consideration of the United States Government, a "Subsidy Bill," which, if it goes into effect in the present form, will make it impossible for British Columbia manufacturers to compete in prices with manufacturers in the United States.

This measure provides that United States vessels trading from a United States port to a foreign port, shall receive a bonus per ton of 1½ cents per 100 miles of distance for the first 1,500 miles, and one cent for the next 100 miles of the outward voyage, and the same for the return voyage, so that a voyage to Australia in the distance being roughly 6,500 miles, the bonus would be 22½ cents for the first 1,500 miles, and 50 cents for the remaining 5,000 miles, or a total of 72½ cents per ton on a voyage to Australia.

Applying this, say, a voyage to Australia in the distance being roughly 6,500 miles, the bonus would be 22½ cents for the first 1,500 miles, and 50 cents for the remaining 5,000 miles, or a total of 72½ cents per ton on a voyage to Australia.

It is not necessary to mention the carrying of the ordinary type of vessel loaded in the Pacific in the lumber trade, this would amount to about 55 cents per M feet, so that an American vessel would demand, if loaded in British Columbia, the 2s. 6d., or 50 cents, referred to, plus the bonus, which would be forfeited if she sailed from a British Columbia port in place of one in the United States, thus making, in all, a discrimination of \$1.15 per foot against British Columbia, a difference completely beyond the power of the British Columbia manufacturer to meet.

This measure will, therefore, have the effect not only of greatly stimulating the increase of the United States merchant marine, but also of capturing almost entirely the entire trade of the United States manufacturers. This is the most evident that it is of the utmost importance that the government take prompt steps to counteract and, if possible, forestall the disastrous effects to be apprehended from such legislation by the United States.

It cannot be expected that a home-built vessels can be built as cheaply in British Columbia as they now are in Puget Sound, where the industry has been established for many years, with extensive and fully equipped plants and a large force of mechanics, well used to the work, to which, moreover, they would be difficult to dislodge in the event of the industry being established in British Columbia, wages and supplies would be higher than south of the line, and it would be necessary to offer a substantial inducement to cause parties to embark in the business and establish proper plants in the Province. This is the case of a home-built vessel on the vessels built so that it would be available also for any one inclined to take up the business of owning and operating vessels, and not merely to enrich a ship-building company.

The period during which such assistance would be necessary to offset the disadvantage, but when it is considered that vessels require a considerable time for their construction, it may be suggested that ten years would not be too long a period in which to expect the industry to become fairly established.

The subject is of such importance to the province, and the necessity for prompt and energetic action so great, that it is hoped it may encourage the earnest and favorable attention of the government at the earliest possible date.

REPRESENTATIONS TO HON. THE MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR.  
At Ottawa, Ont., January 25th, 1901.

The Honorable Clifford Sifton, Minister of the Interior, Ottawa, Ont.  
My Dear Mr. Sifton.—I beg to hand you herewith, memoranda of the British Columbia delegation, respecting the following matters, already discussed during several interviews you were good enough to afford us:

1. Establishment of a mint in British Columbia.  
2. Proposed Dominion Mining Commission.  
3. Delimitation of the Southern Boundary Line of British Columbia.  
4. Representations respecting the lumber trade.

May I request the honor of an early reply. I would also beg to have a definite proposal in the matter of the Songhees reserve, so that, if possible, a basis of settlement may be reached during our visit to Ottawa.

Yours very faithfully,  
(Signed) JAMES DUNSMUIR.

MEMORANDUM REGARDING ESTABLISHMENT OF MINT IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

This matter has been the subject of various resolutions in the Legislative Assembly. Of course, in Crown Colony days there was a local mint, situated at New Westminster, which resulted in the circulation of most of the gold produced in the province.

On the 12th of April, 1897, a resolution was passed in the Legislative Assembly that the Lieutenant-Governor urge upon the Dominion government the desirability of taking into early and favorable consideration the question of establishing a mint in British Columbia.

A similar resolution was passed on the 25th of March, 1898, and again on the 17th of February, 1899; the latest being on the 27th of August, 1900, at the last session of the British Columbia Legislature.

The following figures, taken from the Statistical Year Book, strongly support the claim of British Columbia as the most desirable location for the establishment of a mint.

The gold output for the provinces for 1899 was as follows:

Ontario	420,444
Yukon and Northwest Territories	16,000
Saskatchewan	15,000
Quebec	4,910
British Columbia	4,202,473
Nova Scotia	617,604
Total	\$21,200,437

The primary object of the establishment of a mint in the Dominion is its own gold product, for the first change in hands which it undergoes at all events, and it seems apparent that this object would be defeated in the event of the mint being located elsewhere than on the Pacific coast.

The United States has a branch mint at San Francisco and a purchasing agent for gold at Seattle, and it will be useless to attempt to compete with either of these institutions should the item of distance with the necessarily added cost of transportation and insurance be increased by the establishment of the mint in any other part of Canada.

It is estimated that the gold output of British Columbia for 1900, when all returns are at hand, will be found to be at least \$1,000,000, or \$1,000,000.

It may be stated that as far as they can, the Municipal Councils and Boards of Trade of the province are doing all in their power by endeavoring to secure practically co-operative transportation companies, to improve the passenger accommodation on the coast, and by making Victoria and Vancouver their home ports.

If the same charge be made at a mint in British Columbia for assaying gold, and equal facilities for turning it into cash are offered by the American authorities at Seattle and San Francisco, there is no reason why any of the product of Canadian placer mines should find its way out of Canada in the first instance. By the present lack of such facilities, British Columbia particularly, and Canada generally, loses a most valuable element of the trade in gold from the northern mining industry, which at present all goes to the United States cities, principally Seattle and San Francisco.

On the 29th of March, 1898, the following resolution was passed by the British Columbia executive, and a copy forwarded to the Honorable the Secretary of State, in accordance with a resolution of the Legislative Assembly:

Whereas the establishment of a mint in Canada is of great benefit, commercially, and otherwise;  
And whereas the province of British Columbia is the most suitable province wherein such mint should be established;  
It is therefore resolved that an humble address be presented to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, requesting him to communicate with the Dominion government urging upon the government the desirability of the establishment, at the earliest possible date, of a mint, such mint to be erected in the Province of British Columbia.

He states that practically all the gold from the north goes directly to the United States, and that the Dominion government is brought down by returning miners. The gold brought down by the latter is once converted to cash, a very large percentage of which is spent in the city where such cash is received in the purchase of goods and services for immediate consumption or to be again taken north.

It may be fairly stated that Seattle owes its present size and importance as a coast city to this particular trade, produced and developed by the gold taken, either directly or indirectly, out of Canadian placers.

The reason why the gold is taken to Seattle is because the United States assay office there buys it at a higher price than it is or can be paid for in British Columbia. The gold is bought in Seattle at exactly the same rate as the gold bought in Seattle by the bank in British Columbia, but in addition to the assay charges, has to pay the cost of expressage, insurance and other charges, and at the same time to provide for the loss of the gold. The gold obtained for gold dust taken to Seattle is higher, therefore, than that paid in British Columbia cities by the above charges, which amount to about two per cent on the gross value of the gold.

Under the present conditions, British Columbia must be in a position to offer less gold as good terms as Seattle, and the Provincial Mineralogist makes the following suggestion, as an alternative proposal, in case the mint should not be established in British Columbia.

The government of British Columbia to be authorized to purchase as agent for the Dominion government, all gold offered for the same rate as that paid by the United States government; the local government establishing the necessary offices and being responsible for all losses. The gold to be sent to the United States by the Dominion government, and the weight and fineness of the gold to be guaranteed by the British Columbia government.

The Provincial Mineralogist points out that, of course, the assay fees will not be paid to the government of the Dominion, and the difference would have to be borne by the local government, who would also be responsible for the gold and the correctness of the weight and assays.

The Dominion government would have to pay the expressage, insurance and other charges on value during transit.

This proposition, if carried into effect, would at least have a tendency towards securing the retention of the gold in Canada, and at the same time attract the trade which the Dominion government has lost by the gold taken elsewhere, but, in view of British Columbia's position as a gold producer in the Dominion, it should be clear to anyone that that province is the one entitled to the mint when one is established.

DOMINION MINING COMMISSION.

From the press, as will be observed by the Appendix to the Dominion government proposal, it is known that the Dominion government is proposing to issue a mining commission, presumably to inquire into conditions affecting silver and lead mining, smelting, refining, transportation and marketing of ores.

#### MEMORANDUM BY THE HONORABLE THE MINISTER OF MINES.

The Minister of the Interior (Hon. Clifford Sifton) visited on several occasions during his recent visit to the Kootenays, the intention of the Dominion government to develop the mining industry in the Kootenay mining industry of Canada and principally British Columbia. As to the scope of this commission nothing was said by him so far as can be ascertained from newspaper reports, but it will deal with the silver-lead question seems assured.

Mr. McBride (Minister of Mines for British Columbia), when in the Kootenays recently, was interviewed by members of the Kootenay Board of Trade and Chamber of Mines, on which occasion Mr. J. R. McArthur, president of the latter, and president of the election committee of Mr. W. A. Gaillier, M.P., made, inter alia, the following remarks:

"Mr. Sifton is going to take up the question of the establishment of the mineral resources of British Columbia, and of the whole of Canada. I am not prepared at the present time to disclose all he says, but he is going to take it up energetically in connection with the Yukon. He is also going to take up the silver-lead question, and there is no doubt whatever in his mind that the government will protect that industry, and an important announcement will be made by him shortly; in fact, something will be done within the next sixty days."

In accordance with the Vancouver Press, in its issue of the 24th of November, 1900, Hon. Clifford Sifton is reported to have said:

"I may as well tell you now that the importance of the mining industries of this province has never been so fully before as on as during this last trip of mine. It is a subject of great scope, and one that must be treated with all possible care and consideration. I shall therefore urge upon the government the advisability of appointing a strong and thoroughly competent commission to inquire into the whole matter, and report at an early date. The commission if appointed, and I have every reason to believe it will be, would deal not only with the silver-lead question, but also with matters of smelting and refining. In fact, it would be a report upon the whole connection, which the mining industry has with the general business of the country, including of course its relation to the customs tariff and the bearing of that has on it."

The Minister further added that action on the report of such commission could safely be looked for within a year, inasmuch as the administration was fully alive to the requirements of the mining districts as a whole.

On the 12th of December, 1900, a meeting of the Associated Boards of Trade of British Columbia was called at the request of Mr. G. O. Buchanan, of Kaslo, at which meeting it was learned that two letters, one to Hon. Mr. Clifford Sifton, and the other to Hon. Mr. McBride, were submitted by Mr. Buchanan, containing proposals as to the mining commission, and that these proposals were adopted. It is assumed that these letters are on file, and therefore unnecessary to produce here.

#### MEMORANDUM RESPECTING THE SOUTHERN BOUNDARY LINE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Owing to physical difficulties the work of the Survey Commission in British Columbia is incomplete, portions of the boundary line being only imperfectly indicated, so that in places it is uncertain as to whether certain mining claims are in Canada or the United States.

Trouble has already occurred in the Mount Baker district. It is therefore suggested that an arrangement be made without delay for an exact delimitation of the boundary line.

In this connection the Provincial Mineralogist writes to the Minister of Mines for the provinces as follows:

"I beg to beg to call to your attention the fact that the southern boundary line of this province has never been regularly marked except at points widely separated, and that, in consequence, a number of mineral claims are in debatable ground, or rather, pending the decision of the Dominion government, and I would suggest that proper representations be made to Ottawa that this boundary line be run this coming summer by joint survey with the United States authorities."

#### MEMORANDUM RESPECTING THE LUMBER TRADE.

Representatives of the lumbering industry have interviewed the government of British Columbia, and also several of the ministers of the Federal government, with reference to certain conditions detrimentally affecting their interests.

80. As the province is concerned, the lumbermen have asked two things:  
First.—To continue the rebate on dues on account of lumber exported, which, for the purpose of assisting the industry, the province has allowed for some years past; and  
Second.—To urge upon the Dominion authorities the urgency of the lumber industry to continue the rebate on dues on account of lumber exported.

The case of the lumbermen has already been fully presented by Mr. C. M. Beecher,



would propose that the local government be empowered—at their own expense—to administer the base minerals, including coal, including under Indian reserves, the Dominion receiving for the relinquishment of any right of administering the base minerals, including coal, under Indian reserves, one-half of any royalty and taxation on coal, and half of the taxes, either direct or indirect, on the minerals other than coal and gold and silver (which are clearly within the right of the province). Any arrangement made under this proposal to be without prejudice to the rights of the province or the Dominion to the minerals under Indian reserves, but solely for the purpose of promoting the mining industry in the province.

It is understood, of course, that the revisionary right of the province to the Indian funds so derived shall remain intact.

The above proposals are, of course, made subject to ratification by the proper authorities.

Yours very faithfully,  
(Signed) JAMES DUNSMUIR.

SALARIES OF JUDGES, ETC.  
At Ottawa, Ont., February 1st, 1901.

The Honorable David Mills, Q. C., Minister of Justice, Ottawa, Ont.

My Dear Mr. Mills,—You are already in possession of my views on the subject of increasing the salaries of the Supreme Court Judges of British Columbia, and I would also remind you of the question of increasing the jurisdiction of the County Court Judges of Vancouver Island to include the whole of the Island. I am pleased that you are willing to recommend the appointment of further County Court Judges in British Columbia when and so often as the local government may see fit to do so, which, in the opinion of the local government, there is a sufficient amount of work to warrant the appointment of a County Court Judge.

We have had a great deal of trouble with reference to the proposed naturalization of aliens, and I would respectfully suggest in this connection that the Naturalization Act should be so amended as to empower a Judge of either the supreme or county court upon cause shown, to declare null and void any naturalization papers which have been inappropriately or fraudulently obtained or issued.

Yours very sincerely,  
(Signed) D. M. BERTS.

EXPENSES CONNECTED WITH QUARANTINE.

Victoria, Sept. 28, 1900.

The Honorable the Attorney-General, Victoria, B.C.

Sir,—I have the honor to submit a copy of a letter I sent to the Honorable Mr. Agri- on the subject of the expenses incurred while carrying out quarantine regulations on the boundary line during the smallpox epidemic last February and following months. I also enclose a copy of Mr. Fisher's reply.

I had an interview with Dr. Montzambert about September 1, and he requested me to send a full account of expenses. I herewith enclose this account for your approval and direction regarding same. I have, etc.

(Signed) C. J. FAGAN, Secretary.

Victoria, B.C., August 29, 1900.

The Honorable Sidney Fisher, Minister of Agriculture, Ottawa, Canada.

Sir,—I had the honor to write to you on May 22, asking for a refund of expenses incurred by this board during the smallpox outbreak in the States of Washington, Montana and Idaho. As I then stated, our government, thinking only of the safety of the country, undertook to guard the boundary line. This was done with such effect that only nine cases got across the boundary. Our government will recognize the need of immediate action when I tell you, I myself saw cases with smallpox pustules on their faces, walking around the town of Republic, and I was told on reliable authority that a man, a doctor, well advanced, travelled thirty miles in a Spokane railway car; there were then fifty cases in the City of Spokane, a town with which we had constant and continued communication. When I saw and heard of such occurrences, I considered it was my duty to act, and I think events have justified our action. I believe it is no exaggeration when I say that the number of cases occurring in the three States to the immediate south of us—Washington, Idaho and Montana—numbered well into the thousands. Our communication with these States was constant, yet we only had nine cases. We did well for ourselves, but I also think we did well for Canada.

Now, a great deal of this work did not belong to us. We did it because it was left undone, and by so doing we undoubtedly protected not only British Columbia, but many other provinces.

We started our quarantine arrangements on January 25th, and carried them on rigidly till some time in May, when I was advised by your department that now the Dominion Government would undertake this work. This action, I am told, resulted from the fact that smallpox appeared in Winnipeg. Now, I am sure it will only need my calling your attention to this matter to have it righted. We have paid out considerable sums for work which it now appears should have been done by the Dominion Government. The work was done well, and with due regard for economy. Although it was to me a great source of worry, looking to results, I do not regret it. I only feel sorry that I have not been able to place the matter before the Minister, with confidence in your hands, and will be pleased to answer all questions and give full particulars and proof of services. I have, etc.

(Signed) C. J. FAGAN, Secretary.

Ottawa, August 27th, 1900.

C. J. Fagan, Esq., Secretary, Provincial Board of Health, Victoria, B.C.

Dear Sir,—I beg to acknowledge your of August 10th, in regard to the claim of your Board for compensation for the work done in connection with smallpox in British Columbia.

Dr. Montzambert is at present in the west, and I cannot answer you further until his return. Probably you will see him when he comes from the Yukon to British Columbia and can discuss the matter with him, so that he will be fully cognizant of the other side of it when he returns to headquarters. I am, etc.

(Signed) SIDNEY FISHER.

Accounts paid by the British Columbia Government for quarantine services during the smallpox epidemic, from January 22nd to May 10th, 1900:

Asley, W. J.—January 22nd to February 2nd—Services as quarantine officer, between Vanueta and Northport; travelling expenses re same ..... \$ 55 35

Ailam, M. E.—February 15th to February 27th—Board and lodging of quarantine officer Wright on duty between Rossland and Northport ..... 12 25

Armstrong, G. S.—January 28th to May 9th—Services as quarantine officer at Northport at \$100 per month; three telephone messages re same ..... 343 63

Brown, J. R.—January 30th—Re smallpox—Stage fare to Osoyoos and return to act as guard ..... 2 00

Banbury, I.—January 20th to February 28th—Board and lodging for quarantine officer Hissop at Midway ..... \$ 50

Boddick, F.—February 10th to May 31st—Services as special constable to assist quarantine officer at Huntington, at \$2.50 per day ..... 235 00

Cummins, H. C.—March 1st to May 10th—Salary as special constable to assist in quarantine work at Midway; expenses re same ..... 165 00

Cummins, H. C.—February 2nd to May 10th—Salary as quarantine officer between Northport and Nelson; travelling expenses re same ..... 278 25

Cummins, H. C.—February 5th to February 28th—Salary for quarantine duties at Cascade ..... 57 50

Cummins, J. J.—January 2nd to May 10th—Salary as quarantine officer at Creston; expenses re same ..... 287 35

Curtis, D. S.—January 16th to May 19th—Drugs, vaccine, disinfectants, etc., supplied to Huntington quarantine ..... 138 40

Davidson, J. N.—February 2nd to March 31st—Board and lodging for quarantine officer Cummings at Vanueta and Fort Sheppard railway ..... 112 25

Dolan, J.—January 20th to February 2nd—Board and lodging for man back across Boundary line who escaped quarantine officer at Port Hill, Idaho ..... 1 50

Dufresne, J. C.—March 28th to April 31st—Salary as quarantine officer at Midway ..... 35 00

Dunsmuir, J. J.—January 27th to February 10th—Hire of saddle-horse for two days, and board and lodging while acting as constable to assist quarantine officer at Grand Forks ..... 33 00

Dunsmuir, J. J.—January 31st to March 10th—Board, hire of horse for two days, and telephone messages to Dr. Jakes, re quarantine work at Carson ..... 71 45

Fagan, C. J.—January 25th to March 2nd—Trip through the Kootenays and Washington via Spokane, re smallpox epidemic; travelling expenses re smallpox ..... 169 65

Fisher, J. C.—January 26th to May 4th—Services as quarantine officer at Huntington, at \$100 per month travelling expenses re same, \$23.33 ..... 347 33

Fisher, J. C.—February 18th to May 9th—Guard at Covert's Ranch, Boundary quarantine ..... 55 00

Groat, North-Western Telephone Company—January 22nd—Telegram re smallpox from quarantine officer at Spokane ..... 50

Henderson Bros.—February 5th to March 31st—Board and lodging for Dr. Sutherland at Blaine, quarantine ..... 4 00

Hill, C. P.—January 21st to March 31st—Board and lodging for quarantine officer at Port Hill, Idaho ..... 93 60

Hissop, C. J.—January 20th to May 10th—Services as quarantine officer at Midway and Carson, and travelling expenses re same ..... 204 40

Jakes, R. W.—February 28th to May 10th—Salary and travelling expenses re quarantine officer at Kettle River boundary ..... 203 20

Kirkup, J.—January 26th—Travelling expenses to Midway, re quarantine duties ..... 7 50

Lambly, C. A. R.—March 2nd to May 8th—Salary as special quarantine officer regarding boundary line in the Shulkaheen Valley, Osoyoos, etc., \$234.50; also salaries paid to W. Haynes and C. E. Pittendrigh as assistants to quarantine officer at Fairview, \$227.50 ..... 462 00

Lister, R. H.—February 2nd to March 10th—Fares travelling to New Westminster, Huntington, etc., acting as constable at Huntington quarantine, and board and lodging while assisting quarantine officer at Huntington ..... 37 05

McMynn, W. G.—January 24th to February 25th—Hire of horse and telephone messages, re quarantine at Midway ..... 18 00

Merrweather, G.—January 23rd to February 25th—Board and lodging for quarantine officer Wright on duty between Sheep Creek and Northport ..... 17 75

Moulton & Co.—January 20th to April 27th—Board and lodging for Dr. Fisher, quarantine officer at Huntington, rent of building for fumigating mail, etc ..... 227 50

McDonald, E. A.—February 22nd to March 31st—Fifty-seven meals at 50 cents, supplied quarantine officer Wright between Sheep Creek and Northport ..... 28 50

McLeod, A.—January 30th to April 8th—Services as health inspector at \$2.50 a day at Fernie quarantine ..... 172 50

McNulty, E. J.—March 18th to April 8th—Guard at White camp, on Boundary line ..... 55 00

McMynn, W. G.—April 20th—Expenses incurred in enforcement of the smallpox regulations at Midway ..... 3 75

Palmer, C. H.—March 10th to January 31st—Salary as quarantine officer at Kootenay river boundary, expenses re same ..... 41 80

Patterson, A. N.—January 31st to March 13th—Lodging of quarantine officer Wright at Blaine; expenses re same ..... 125 00

Ritchie, F.—February 11th to March 31st—Fifty-five meals supplied quarantine officer Wright while on quarantine duties between Sheep Creek and Northport at 75 cents each ..... 41 25

Phillips, M.—February 1st to April 10th—Salary as quarantine officer at Tobacco Plains, on boundary line ..... 20 60

Rankin, G. W. A.—March 16th to March 20th—Guard at Carson, at \$2.50 per day during quarantine ..... 30 00

Rogers, F.—March 5th to April 30th—Team and buggy for Dr. S. Smith, re quarantine work at Grand Forks ..... 45 50

Steel, R. J.—February 10th to February 28th—Services as special constable at Vanueta quarantine expenses re same ..... 15 50

Short, A. A.—January 20th to May 11th—Salary as quarantine officer at Myers Creek; expenses re same ..... 274 00

Smith, R. D. S.—March 8th to March 10—Services as quarantine officer at Grand Forks; expenses same ..... 161 50

Sutherland, A. A.—January 25th to May 1st—Services as quarantine officer at Blaine; expenses re same ..... 161 00

Teetzel & Co.—February 15th—Expense for one bottle of disinfectant for use of quarantine officer at Vanueta ..... 75

Wright, P.—January 22nd to May 10th—Salary as quarantine officer between Carson Creek and Northport; travelling expenses re same ..... 328 50

Winter, C.—January 26th to May 10th—Services and expenses of quarantine officer at Osoyoos ..... 218 50

Wells, W. L.—March 20th to April 9th—Salary as night guard at Carson during quarantine ..... 50 00

White, R. B.—February 9th to May 10th—Salary and expenses of quarantine officer at Osoyoos ..... 240 00

Widdeloome, J.—February 28th to May 10th—Salary and expenses of quarantine officer at Grand Forks ..... 191 40

Total ..... \$6,059 65

OFFICIAL PRECEDENCE.

At Ottawa, January 31st, 1901.

The Honorable Sir Wilfrid Laurier, G.C.

M.G., Premier, Ottawa, Ont.

Dear Sir Wilfrid,—I send to you, herewith a file of the correspondence which has taken place between the Dominion government and those of the provinces of Ontario and British Columbia, relative to the question of precedence of provincial ministers and speakers, and the terms upon which the title "Honorable" should be conferred upon them for life. This matter has been before you for discussion during our visit, but I send you now the correspondence for your information. As most of the documents are originals, will you kindly return them to me, at Victoria, when you have perused them.

Yours Very Faithfully,  
(Signed) JAMES DUNSMUIR.

Ottawa, 4th March, 1901.

To Honorable James Dunsmuir, Premier, Province of British Columbia, Victoria, B. C.

Sir,—I have the honor, by direction of the Right Honorable the President of the Council, to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 28th January last, respecting the financial relations between the Province of British Columbia and the Dominion of Canada.

I have, etc.

(Signed) JOHN J. McGEER,  
Clerk of the Privy Council.

(Telegrams),  
Victoria, 6th March, 1901.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Ottawa:

Would be pleased to have your immediate and kind consideration of our communication. House business and much depends on nature of your reply, particularly with reference to railway development, fisheries and questions Oriental immigration and British Columbia's share of capitulation tax.

JAMES LUNSMUIR.

Ottawa, Ont., March 6th, 1901.

Hon. James Dunsmuir, Victoria, B. C.

Will try to give you an answer as early as possible.

WILFRID LAURIER.

12th March, 1901.

Hon. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Prime Minister, Ottawa:

Government strongly urged bring down papers connected with delegation to Ottawa. If agreeable to you, will comply.

JAMES DUNSMUIR.

Ottawa, Ont., March 12, 1900.

Hon. Jas. Dunsmuir, Victoria, B. C.

I have no objections at all.

WILFRID LAURIER.

UNTOLD AGONY FROM SALT RIFLE.

Mr. Chas. F. McLean, Palmerston, Ont., says: "I suffered untold agony and misery for years with salt rifle in my foot. I tried almost every remedy I could hear of. I was told by the best physicians I could not get more than temporary relief. I was induced to try Dr. Chase's Ointment. After one or two applications I received great relief, and when I had used only two boxes I was completely cured. At all dealers, 60 cents a box."

SUNNY SIDE OF LIFE.

Hallon! Hallon! Is this the Gas Company's office?

Yes, what is it?

When do the entries for the next races open?

We don't know anything about the races, this is the gas office.

Correct, but I thought you could tell me.

Why, what do you want to know for?

Oh, nothing particular. I have a gas-meter I would like to enter, that's all—Till Bits.

Oh, yes, signed the love-love note, I'm passionately in love with Miss Van Fickel. I wonder if I will ever succeed in winning her affections.

Why not, replied his Cousin Helen. I know at least half a dozen other men who have—Philadelphia Press.

Agnes.—In answer to your question, "How can I become beautiful in thirty days?" we would recommend that you get pepper to sneak in on the right side of the pork market.—Indianapolis Press.

You must have had a very serious quarrel with your husband.

Why do you think so?

That's such a very handsome scalekin snake he gave you—Detroit Free Press.

Other day, I believe, said the village merchant. How did he turn out?

I had to let him go at the end of the third day, replied the altruistic farmer, regretfully. By the time I had got him lined up with cornbread and bacon he was too full to work.—Exchange.

Why, we asked, did you jump away from that mouse so instinctively? Did you not see that the poor little creature had already turned out?

Perceiving that she had lost an unexampled opportunity of jumping to a conclusion the Ewigle Weibliche burst into tears, exclaiming that it was in a moment of weakness. Detroit Free Press.

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In the mining camps of British Columbia there is not a single preparation to be found that is so highly prized by the miners as Dr. Chase's Ointment, and no wonder, for it is specific for the very ailments from which the miner most frequently suffers.

From being continually on his feet and wearing heavy boots, nearly every miner suffers from chafed, sore and burning feet, a trouble which is promptly cured by the use of Mr. Chase's Ointment. The dampness to which the miner is exposed is conducive to itching piles, and for this torturing disease Dr. Chase's Ointment is the only actual and guaranteed cure obtainable.

To prove to every miner the wonderful soothing and healing merits of Dr. Chase's Ointment, we shall send a sample box, free of charge, to any miner sending his name and address and a two-cent stamp to pay postage. Mention this paper, Dr. Chase's Ointment, 60 cents Little Liver Pills, 75 cents. Will affect prompt and permanent cure. Their action is mild and natural.

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## ITALY'S NEW KING

(Madame Sophia Bonpland, in New York Observer.)

One who lives in Italy cannot but sympathize with the griefs and the enthusiasm of this young yet hoary nation. The nation is old, but the monarchy is young, dating as free and glorious Italy, from the memorable year of 1870. Its three kings have each satisfied the people. Two of these are buried in the side chapels of the ancient Pantheon in Rome, their sombre tom